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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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VADENI CAPTURED FROM GERMANS BY RUSSIAN ASSAULT

Desperate Counter-Attack To Recover Possession Ends in Failure

GERLESCHI TAKEN

Is Carried in Night Engagement, but Relinquished When Teutons Rally

INVADERS SPENT

Defence, Reinforced, Makes Splendid Stand, Regaining Lost Ground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: The enemy attacked the Rumanians south-west of Pralea. Our counter-attack drove them back.

By a night-attack, we drove the Germans out of Gerleschi, but a counter-attack compelled us to withdraw.

We stormed and captured Vadeni. A dense counter-attack made by the enemy failed.

Yesterday's news from Rumania seems to show that the force of the German drive is nearly spent. The Russo-Rumanian forces have been re-inforced and are making a splendid stand on the Sereth line and re-gaining ground on their northern wing.

Hard fighting is in progress between Braila and Galatz, which Marshal von Mackensen is striving desperately to capture. Fundeni, where the Germans have reported a strong Russian offensive, is thirty miles west of Galatz.

A German official communique reports: The Russo-Rumanian forces fiercely continued their attacks in the East Carpathians, with heavy masses of men, against the heights and positions we recently snatched. They succeeded in gaining a footing on one summit, but were repulsed elsewhere.

Advanced Turkish posts near Vadeni were withdrawn before superior forces.

The communique claims that, during an unspecified period, sixteen German aeroplanes were lost in fights, compared with sixty-six belonging to the Allies, of which twenty-two were captured.

Japan Forms Society For Relief of Sick And Wounded Allies

Organised by Leaders at Premier's House; Aim at Annual Gift of Yen 2,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, January 17.—The Association for the Relief of Allied Sick and Wounded was organised this morning, at the Premier's residence, the most prominent people of the country being present, including Count Terauchi, the Cabinet Ministers, Baron Goto, Viscount Kato, Prince Tokugawa and Mr. Shimada, Speaker of the Lower House.

The movement was inaugurated by Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano. The former urged that, at the minimum, Y. 2,000,000 should be raised by national subscription.

Count Terauchi outlined the tremendous sacrifices and widespread suffering caused by the war and said that it was time for Japanese to organise, in order to demonstrate their sympathy in the most practical manner.

The speeches which followed enthusiastically supported the suggestion, their spirit ensuring complete success for the undertaking. The following officers were elected: President, Prince Tokugawa; Vice-Presidents, Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Shimada; auditors, Mr. Kondo and Mr. Okura. The committee includes the leading representatives of the commercial and political communities.

ALLIED ULTIMATUM ACCEPTED ENTIRELY BY GREEK CABINET

Another Report says Constantine's Men Are Marching North

BATTLE IMMINENT

Force is Alleged to Have Committed Violation of Neutral Zone

TO AID GERMANS?

Falkenhayn's Arrival Construed to Mean Joint Action Agreed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—Reuter's Agency learns that Sir Francis Elliot, who has returned to his post at Athens, has telegraphed, definitely announcing the entire acceptance of the Allies' demands by Greece.

Mr. H. Ward Price telegraphs from Salonica that Greek troops are moving northwards, violating the neutral zone and hostilities are apparently imminent. The reported arrival of General von Falkenhayn seems to indicate that the plans of Greece and Germany for combined action have been matured.

Athens, January 16.—The British Minister, Sir Francis Elliot, visited the Greek Premier, at Athens, on Monday, on the subject of the reservations made in the Greek reply to the Entente's ultimatum. There are indications that the Entente diplomats may return to Athens, shortly, but this will depend on the prompt fulfilment of the terms of the ultimatum.

Paris, January 17.—Le Matin expresses the opinion that, within a fortnight, the Royalist army in Greece will no longer be a source of anxiety to the Allies.

FRENCH MAKE RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 17.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We repulsed small enemy attacks east of Clery, south of Biaches and at Les Eparges. Our patrols penetrated the enemy's lines at several points on the heights of the Meuse and in the Forest of Apremont.

Peking-Hankow Line Blocked by Bridge Failing With Train

Accident to Military Supplies Transport; 10 Men Aboard; Some Casualties

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 18.—Traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway has been interrupted, owing to the collapse of a bridge between Sinantien and Chumatien, while a train laden with military foodstuffs was crossing. There were about ten persons aboard and some casualties are reported.

PACIFYING SHANTUNG

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 18.—The question of the dispersal of the revolutionary troops in Shantung is reported to have been settled, though the solution does not appear likely to result in the reduction of military expenditure in that province. Tuchun Chang Hwai-chi, owing to the unreasonable demands of the revolutionary leaders, despatched government forces to Chowchun, Weihsien and other centers and threatened to suppress the revolutionaries if they created further disturbance. The latter refused to come to terms, owing to the absence of their leader, Wu Tai-chow, in Peking, where the Central Government has detained him. Eventually, the revolutionary leaders submitted and agreed to march their troops to Tsinanfu, where they will be reorganised.

GERMAN RAIDER AT LARGE IN ATLANTIC TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Eight British Ships and Two French are Sunk In Month's Cruise

BIG VESSELS LOST

237 Men Put Ashore at Pernambuco; 400 Others Not Heard Of

ONE BOAT MANNED

5,000 ton Saint Theodore, Captured, Has Prize Crew Placed on Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The Admiralty anounces: Information from Pernambuco confirms the assumption that the following ships have been sunk by a German raider:

The British steamers Dramatist (5,415 tons), Radnorshire (4,310 tons), Minieh (2,890 tons), Netherby Hall (4,461 tons), Mount Temple (9,792 tons), King George (3,852 tons), Voltaire (8,618 tons), Georgic (10,077 tons), the French four-masted barques Nantes (2,679 tons) and Asnieres (3,103 tons).

The Japanese steamer Hudson Maru (3,198 tons) arrived at Pernambuco on the 15th, with the masters and 237 men of the crews of some of the lost vessels, which were sunk between December 12th and January 12th.

It is also announced that the Saint Theodore (4,992 tons) was captured and a prize crew put on board and the s.s. Yarrowdale (4,652 tons) was captured and sent away with 400 men from sunken vessels on board. There is no further news of their whereabouts.

From other waters, it is reported that the British steamer Brookwood (3,093 tons), the Norwegian steamers Thelma (1,351 tons) and Graafeld and the Swedish steamer Norma (1,443 tons) have been sunk.

Give Wireless Warnings

The New York Times, of Dec. 11, carried the following, which probably refers to the German raider now at work off Brazil:

Warnings were flashed last night and on Saturday night to the Captains of incoming and outgoing steamships to be on the lookout for a German raider, carrying guns and fitted with torpedo tubes. It was not made clear in shipping circles whether the warnings came from Allied warships along the New Jersey coast or from some other source, but this message was picked up last night, first in English and then in Italian:

"Sighted about 500 miles north of the Azores, in the middle of the steamship lane, 7 a.m., December 4, latitude 48.45 north, longitude 27.57 west, a steamer of about 4,000 tons, 350 feet long and 45 feet beam. Vessel well armed and fitted with torpedo tubes. Had one short, broad funnel and two masts. Steamer probably high speed. Take all precautions."

The message flashed on Saturday night along the Jersey shore stated that a heavily armed steamship fitted with torpedo tubes had been sighted about 840 miles north-east of Porto Rico.

Arm Japanese Merchantmen

Tokio, January 16 (Eastern News Agency).—With regard to the question of arming Japanese merchantmen, after having consulted all concerned, it is reported that, commencing from the European liner Atsuta Maru, of the N. Y. K., which will leave Kobe at the end of this month or early in February, merchant steamers will be armed.

MANILA CARNIVAL SHIP

The s.s. Korea Maru is calling at Shanghai, specially in connection with the Manila Carnival. This vessel will arrive in Shanghai on or about the 27th instant, and leave the same day for Manila direct.

British Tommies Giving Wounded Comrade A Lift

Two British soldiers are shown here carrying a wounded comrade to the dressing station immediately behind the firing line. Note the devastation caused by the explosion of German shells, a fragment from one of which wounded the fighter, and the mud bespattered condition of the men, which shows the conditions existing in the trenches, due to the heavy rains, and adds considerably to the hardships under which the fighting is being waged in this particular theater of the struggle.

SWEDEN'S KING URGES SPECIAL PREPAREDNESS

Says Operations In Territorial Waters Necessitate Extraordinary Measures

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 16.—At the opening of the Riksdag, the King of Sweden, in the Speech from the Throne, said that the special preparedness of their land and sea forces must be maintained. Extraordinary measures were necessitated by the increase of war operations in Swedish territorial waters. The Budget includes £5,000,000 for the army, £2,000,000 for the navy and £2,250,000 to relieve the dearness of living.

Germans Make Record Effort on Munitions

Further Appeal to British To Keep Pace; Rely on Half Million Women Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, states that Germany is striving to increase her output of war-material unprecedentedly. If Britain succeeded, as she would succeed, in overcoming Germany's effort, it would be due to her half-million women munition-workers.

He emphasised that a much greater effort is necessary to beat Germany's new and gigantic attempt to overtake their production of war-material.

Mexican-United States Commission Dissolved

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 17.—The Mexican and United States joint commission charged with the consideration of the differences existing between the two countries, with a view to their early solution, has been dissolved.

Rumor New American War Loan to Britain Of 60,000,000 Pounds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—A telegram from New York says that it is reported that a new British loan of £60,000,000 is imminent.

BRITISH SCORE ANOTHER WIN ON 600 YDS. FRONT

Occupy Line of Posts at Beaucourt-sur-Ancre; Considerably Improve Observation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: After a heavy bombardment, we occupied a line of posts northward of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, the whole of our objectives on a front of 600 yards being gained, with few casualties. Our observation in this area is considerably improved.

In the afternoon, our artillery barrage broke up a counter-attack, with heavy loss. The position is being consolidated.

In the neighborhood of Lens, we carried out important raids, with complete success. The German positions southward of Cite Calonne and westward of Lens were entered late on Tuesday, under cover of a heavy bombardment.

A German official communique reports: The artillery battle has increased in violence at several points on the west front.

London City Giving £2,000,000 to Loan

Three Big Insurance Companies Will Subscribe Three Million Pounds Each

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—The Corporation of the City of London is subscribing two million sterling to the war loan. The Standard Life Assurance Company, the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd. and the Royal Insurance Company are applying for £3,000,000 of the war loan, each.

SUGGEST U.S. NATIONAL ACTION FOR BELGIANS

Petition Wilson To Make Washington's Birthday Universal Day Of Protest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 16.—Various religious bodies are petitioning President Wilson to fix Washington's Birthday, February 22, as a day of humiliation and national protest against the deportations from Belgium.

Plea for Confucian Churches in Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 18.—A number of Peking citizens have petitioned the police headquarters for permission to establish Confucian churches in Peking, on the lines of foreign churches, for preaching Confucianism. The police referred the matter to the Ministry of the Interior.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K.	s.s. Omi Maru	Jan. 19
Per N.Y.K.	s.s. Santo M.	Jan. 23
Per N.Y.K.	s.s. Kasuga M.	Jan. 25
Per N.Y.K.	s.s. Yawata M.	Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K.	s.s. Hakuai M.	Jan. 30

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K.	s.s. Shinyo M.	Jan. 19
Per T.K.K.	s.s. Persia M.	Feb. 3
Per C.P.O.S.	s.s. Monteagle	Feb. 7
Per T.K.K.	s.s. Korea M.	Feb. 13

For Europe:—

Per N.Y.K.	s.s. Suwa M.	Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K.	s.s. Atsuta M.	Feb. 11
Per N.Y.K.	s.s. Hitachi M.	Feb. 18

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Colombo on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

NO USE GERMANY TELLING AMERICA HER PEACE TERMS

Foreign Minister Declares Entente Reply Puts It Out of Question

PAN-GERMAN FURY

Work up Intense Agitation In favor of Renewal Of 'Frightfulness'

BALFOUR EXPLAINS

Tells Wilson Allies' Aims Admittedly Difficult, But are Essential

Special Cable to The China Press

Washington, January 17.—Herr Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister, announces that the Allies' reply to the United States' Note makes it useless for Germany to give the United States the peace terms requested by President Wilson.

Want U.-Boats Used Fully

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—A telegram from Rotterdam states that the pan-German agitation for submarine "frightfulness" is growing more intense. A conference of deputies belonging to the Center Party, held at Cologne, acclaimed a speech demanding that the Government should sharpen its submarine warfare till Great Britain is defeated and "the last acre of our colonies returned."

Balfour Explains Demands

A despatch from Mr. A. J. Balfour, supplementary to the Allies' reply to President Wilson, was handed to the American Government, yesterday. It constitutes a masterly presentation of the Allies' case for the enlightenment of neutrals.

Mr. Balfour says that he gathers from President Wilson's Note that President Wilson, while he intensely desires a speedy and lasting peace, does not at present concern himself with the terms on which this should be arranged. Great Britain entirely shares the President's ideals, but feels strongly that the durability of peace must largely depend on its character and affirms that the changes on the map of Europe outlined in the Allies' Note would greatly mitigate the unjust treatment of nationalities, which was one of the main causes of the war.

Why Turks Must Go

Regarding the proposal to expel the Turks from Europe, Great Britain admits that this is a complete reversal of her traditional policy, but circumstances have completely changed and the creation of a reformed Turkey is now impossible. The Young Turks, under German influence, are at least as barbarous and far more aggressive than Sultan Abdul Hamid.

Peace and the claims of nationality alike require that the Turkish rule over alien races shall, if possible, be brought to an end and it may be hoped that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to peace as any of the other territorial changes indicated in the Allies' Note. These territorial arrangements, however, though they may diminish the occasions for war, do not provide sufficient security for the future.

After pointing out that the war has proved that treaties are useless to restrain the Central Powers from aggression, the despatch declares that their methods of calculated brutality are designed, not merely to crush opponents, but to intimidate neutrals.

Germans Rely on Terrorism

Belgium was not merely a victim, but an example. Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed its occupation, the deportation of its population and the cruel oppression of the remainder. And, in case the nations protected by the British or their own fleets from the German armies should suppose themselves safe from German methods, German submarines have assiduously imitated the barbarism of the German army.

If, therefore, the Central Powers succeed, they will owe their success to terrorism on land and sea. Thus, any attempt to improve the code of international law would be useless, since only criminals who broke the rules would benefit thereby, while those adhering to them would suffer.

Therefore, the people of Great Britain, while fully sharing President Wilson's desire for peace, do not believe that peace can be durable if it is not based on the victory of the Allies.

Durable Peace Conditions

The three conditions for a durable peace are: Firstly, the removal, as far as possible, of the existing causes of international unrest; secondly, that the aggressive aims and unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; thirdly, that, behind international law and all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction should be devised which will give pause to the most hardy aggressor.

These conditions may be difficult to fulfil, but the Allies believe them to be in general harmony with President Wilson's ideals and are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace is secured on the general lines indicated, so far as Europe is concerned, in the Allies' Note. Hence the reason that Great Britain has made, is making and is prepared to make sacrifices in blood and treasure unparalleled in its history, which it bears because it firmly believes that, on the success of the Allies, depend the prospects of peaceful civilisation and those international reforms which the best thinkers of the New World, as well as the Old, dare to hope may follow the cessation of the present calamities.

Impertinent Demands

Amsterdam, January 16.—The Prussian Diet has re-opened. The President of the Diet hoped that the New Year would bring peace. "Our great leaders, glorious troops and, not least, brave submarines," he said, "will soon answer the exorbitant and impertiment demands of the Entente."

In submitting the Budget, the Minister of Finance said that he had not abandoned hope that this would be the last war budget, although "our enemies have declared their intention to destroy Germany."

He admitted that the blockade is pressing heavily and many are suffering severely, but nobody was starving and their enemies were greatly mistaken if they believed they could conquer Germany by blockade. He warned the Germans that they must face difficult months of immensely heavy fighting, with many sacrifices of blood and treasure, but all were convinced of victory. "Our true God will be with us if we only do our duty."

Allies Reply to Neutrals

Paris, January 17.—The Allies have replied to the peace Notes presented by Switzerland and Scandinavia backing up President Wilson's Note. The Allies declare their inability to meet the wish expressed in these Notes, for the reasons contained in the reply they have despatched to President Wilson.

The newspapers express the opinion that the Kaiser's letter to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, mentioned yesterday, was written after the Allies had replied to the German peace offer and is intended to counter-act the disastrous effect produced on neutrals by the outburst of fury in the Kaiser's latest proclamation.

EXONERATE HOLLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 16.—The Indiaman has published a long article on the Travancore Monazite controversy, exonerating Holland.

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock.

1.—Waltz "Saints and Sinners" .... Dawson.
2.—One Step "The Robert E. Lee" .... Pether.
3.—Waltz "Passion Flower" ... Zulueta.
4.—One Step "The Wedding Glide" .... Kirsch.
5.—Waltz "Bebe" .... Vessey.
6.—One Step "La Brulante" ... Winne.

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-charge.

F. J. Howard Arrested On Charge of Fraud

In Court Over Alleged Embezzlement of $445; Bigger Complaint May Follow

Serious defalcations were alleged against Fred. J. Howard, secretary and general manager of the Central Garage Co., Ltd., in the British Police Court, yesterday, when charged with embezzlement.

Howard appeared before Mr. G. W. King (Magistrate), the charge preferred against him being that in June last year, being in the employ of the Central Garage Co., Ltd., he embezzled $455.67, the property of the company.

Mr. G. H. Wright, who prosecuted for the Garage, said the sum in the complaint was a comparatively small one, but it appeared from a statement which had been compiled by the company's auditors that the total amount of the defalcations was in the neighborhood of Tls. 12,000, and further charges would be preferred in due course. Not only by reason of the amount, but also having regard to the fact that the accused occupied a position of trust, inasmuch as he was Secretary and General Manager of the company, the matter was rather a serious one.

The company's auditors had been working assiduously ever since the first of this month, in fact they had had three men on the work, trying to arrive at the true state of the position of the accused. The prosecution were impelled to lodge their complaint a little earlier than they expected to do, inasmuch as they had reliable information on Wednesday that accused was leaving Shanghai almost immediately; and owing to the very irregular state in which the books were kept and the way in which the company was managed by accused, counsel was not in a position, at the present moment, to proceed. He therefore asked for a remand until tomorrow.

The charge at the moment was one of embezzlement, but it might be necessary to either amend or add a further charge under section 20 of the Larceny Act, 1916, which would be a charge of conversion.

Det.-Sergt. Hemingway gave formal evidence of arrest. He stated that at 9.40 p.m. on Wednesday he took accused into custody at his residence, 596 Avenue Joffre, read the warrant over to him and cautioned him. Accused replied: "What can this be? I don't understand it at all."

Accused had no questions to ask of the witness, but asked to be allowed to consult a lawyer as soon as possible. He was not in a position to make an application for bail at the moment, as he had not had an opportunity of getting in touch with anybody, but he would like to know if an application for bail could be made by his lawyer.

His Worship said he would remand accused in the custody of the British Jail until 10 a.m. tomorrow. He would have an opportunity of consulting a lawyer, who, if he thought fit, could then make an application to the court for bail, on notice, of course, to the prosecution.

Year's Salt Revenue Is Higher By $3,100,000

Total Was $72,440,559 in 1916; All Obligations Met; Government Nets $5,226,000

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 18.—The net salt revenue in 1916 paid into the group banks exceeds the net revenue for the preceding year by over $3,100,000, the figures being $72,440,559 in 1916, as compared with $69,277,536 in 1915. All obligations secured on the salt revenue have been fully met and the releases of surpluses during 1916 to the Chinese Government amounted to $5,226,000.

According to returns, the land tax during 1916 produced over $78,000,000 and likin over $62,000,000.

Mr. W. H. Williams Gives Dinner To Chinese And Foreign Businessmen

Treasurer of Gaston, Williams And Wigmore Departs For New York Today

The ballroom of the Astor House, last night, was the scene of a very pleasant farewell dinner, given by Mr. W. H. Williams, Treasurer of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, to members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and foreign businessmen of Shanghai whom he has met during his present trip to this city. Mr. Williams is sailing today on the Shinyo Maru, the tender leaving the Customs jetty at 12 noon. He goes direct to New York.

Mr. Williams welcomed his guests in a brief address of thanks and appreciation for the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to him during his short stay and then asked Consul-General Sammons to be toastmaster. Following the dinner, speeches particularly devoted to various phases of Chinese-American trade development were made. Among the speakers were Mr. Cho, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, who spoke for H. E. Yang Tcheng, Mr. Chu Pao-san, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John R. Freeman, Mr. F. B. Dexter, Mr. S. Fessenden, Mr. J. Knight, Mr. G. Lion, Mr. T. F. Millard, Baron Fujimura, Dr. J. A. Brashear and Mr. Fu Siao-en.

Mr. Dexter, who is the Assistant Auditor of the Philippines, explained how the United States Government had reformed the currency in the islands and there were many suggestions in his talk that might be usefully applied for China.

Mr. Millard especially advised the Chinese to follow the American lead by making a close study of the American market, the same as Americans were making of the Chinese market, to study American wants and American methods. There must be something in methods and ideals that had made America what she is today.

Baron Fujimura earnestly suggested Japanese-American co-operation for the development of China, his thought being along the lines advanced by Baron Shibusawa during the latter's recent trip to America.

Among the guests other than those named above were:

Messrs. Woo Wei-chow, Sung Hay-chang, Yor More-lee, Zee Qwan-nau, Hsin Li-fong, Lor King-see, Chao Tse-yue, Dzar Chow-sung, Nee Yue-san, Chen Tse-lae, Chang Chow-pui, Chang Chow-sung, Yang Ou-san, Lee Foh-san, Zar Yun-san, Zar For-fu, Fu Pui-quan, Chao E-san, Chen Van-che, Dzang Shao-san, Wong Erding, Zar Yuen-kee, Tong Wah-chow, Li Che-che, Chow King-gee, Chen Zan-fee, James H. Lee.

Also, Messrs. A. O. Fisher, M. O. Journal, J. Grant, R. A. Curry, M. J. Cox, J. Knight, G. F. Fitch, A. O. Hashagan, C. T. Lloyd, F. W. Sutterle, G. Lion, R. H. Parker, C. Morton, H. E. Morton, T. H. Suffert, A. J. Israel, M. F. Perkins, M. Jastrzembski, J. Gubbay, R. C. Farbridge, W. J. Eisler, L. Sternfeld, L. T. Peck, G. Malcolm, H. Webb, H. Reiss, R. T. Peyton Griffin, L. Jacob, W. A. Adams, H. Bostwick, H. J. Rosencrantz, J. J. Keegan, G. R. Coleman, W. H. Williams, J. V. Gillis, R. A. Belilios and J. Eichwald.

Yesterday's Fires

The firemen had a couple of early morning calls yesterday, but fortunately neither outbreak was serious.

Shortly after half past one the Hongkew Company, who were the first on the scene, found two houses at the junction of the Pan Jau Loong alleyway and Market Street in flames and the fire spreading in nearly every direction. It was not however, making any progress towards Yuenchang Road as fortunately both the buildings opposite were brick-faced. Lines of hose were laid on from Yuenchang and East Seward Roads and Broadway and the Brigade had no difficulty in confining the fire.

This was fortunate, as the Chin Cheong Co.'s godown, in close proximity, was endangered. Nos. 76-7 (a rice shop, uninsured), where the fire is stated to have originated, was gutted, whilst Nos. 75 (a cigarette shop), and 74 (a wood and charcoal shop) were more or less damaged, as also were the following small shops on Market Street:—Nos. 357 (a boot and shoe maker), 358 (a hot water shop), 359 (a barber), 360 (a dwelling) and 361 (a blacksmith).

At ten minutes to three a telephone message was received from a foreigner stating that there was a fire in Yates Road, and as it was believed that a foreign building was involved the general alarm was given. The Victoria Company, who were standing by for the Pan Jau Loong fire, were the first to arrive, and found a matshed of a Chinese dwelling off Yates Road on fire. The inmates and neighbors had practically extinguished the outbreak and little had to be done, and the services of Nos. 1 and 4 Companies, who had just returned to their station when the second alarm was given, were not required.

The bridge had a long ride for nothing, yesterday evening. At 7.15, a telephone message was received from a lady who said that there was a fire at the Point Hotel. A general alarm was given and the brigade took its apparatus right the way down, only to find that there was nothing in the way of an outbreak.

Referring back to Central, they found that the alarm had been corrected to the Baptist College. As this is a long way outside the Settlement limits and the road is very narrow, a section of the Hongkew Company only was sent down, with one of the Cadillacs.

Arrived at the College, they found some reeds and wood in a range of outhouses at the back on fire and the staff and pupils fighting the flames with buckets of water. The firemen soon had the outbreak extinguished, with very little damage done.

BATTLE NEAR SMORGON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—A German official communique states that fighting has developed south of Smorgon.

Are you going to the
MANILA CARNIVAL?

By Special Arrangement with the Government
THE MAGNIFICENT 18,000 TON T.K.K.
S.S. KOREA MARU
will call at Shanghai on
January 27
and will proceed the same day
Direct to Manila

The s.s. Korea Maru will arrive in Manila on January 31, in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 2, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Korea Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

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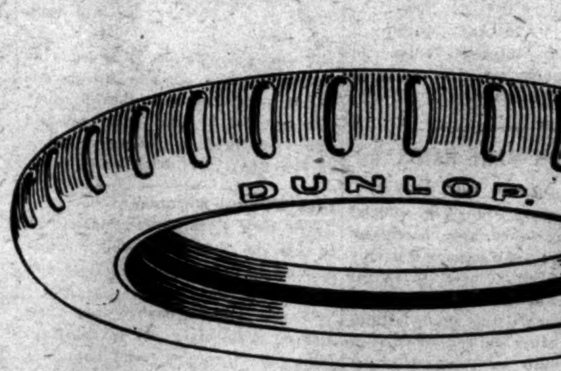

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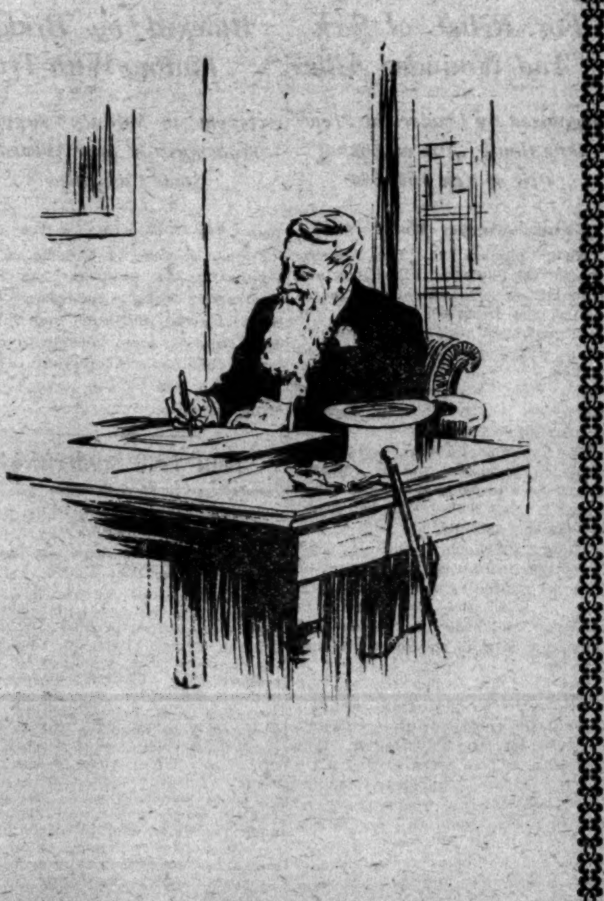
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BRITAIN NOW SEES SHE WAS WRONG ON IRISH RECRUITING

Daily Insults and Monumental Blundering Dampened The Ardor of Men Willing To Go To War, But In Spite Of Many Drawbacks Enlisting Continues

By James M. Tuohy

London, Nov. 28.—There are some evidences that the British Government has begun to realise the error of its ways in dealing with recruiting in Ireland.

This does not mean that certain rabidly anti-Irish newspapers, like the Morning Post, do not continue their campaign of vilifying and misrepresenting Ireland's part in the war. How this deliberate fomenting of racial hatred at such a crisis for partisan political ends—the defeat of Home Rule, which has always been of more account to the Morning Post than the winning of the war or anything else—is viewed even by English Conservatives, is shown by a very striking letter of protest published today in the Morning Post from Major Sir Mark Sykes, M. P., the head of a noted Yorkshire family, and one of the ablest young men in the House of Commons, who has already "done his bit" in the war. His testimony as to the character of the writings in the Morning Post in behalf of Sir Edward Carson and the cause of Irish ascendancy was given after returning from the requiem for the Irish soldiers killed in the war, at the Catholic Westminster Cathedral.

'Ulster and Ireland'

"After reading your article," he says, "with its comparison 'twixt the services of Ulster and Ireland, as though the two were two nations, with its deliberate confusion of nationalism and rebellion, with its implied insults, its epithets of 'sullen' and 'bribed,' its scornful references to 'fair share of obligations' and its request that Ireland be governed 'with strength and justice,' I do not think but I know that every line must lacerate the hearts of the men among whom I lately stood."

Of course, the immediate effect of the sort of stuff ladled out daily to its readers by the Morning Post is to cause resentment in Ireland among classes which otherwise would be whole heartedly in support of the war and to play into the hands of the Sinn Feiners, who, however, despite this English Unionist collaboration are losing ground every day. But the most remarkable feature of the situation is that while the Morning Post gets a free hand in doing this kind of mischief the censorship comes down relentlessly on any attempt to reveal the true situation in Ireland by disproving the allegations of this anti-Irish newspaper.

However, as I have said, the Government is beginning to show a glimmering of reason and sanity in dealing with the recruiting question in Ireland, after its monumental blunders the "malignancy" of which even Mr. Lloyd George, with all his ingenuity, admitted he could not defend.

For instance, a suggestion made that the Irish Battalion of Canadian Rangers should be landed at Queenstown and marched from Cork to Dublin, their Irish flags flying, has been adopted by the War Office. It will be remembered that when a committee of Irish ladies set about working flags for the Irish regiments they were informed by the War Office under the Kitchener regime that the flags could not be allowed. The Irish flags borne by this Irish-Canadian regiment were presented to them by Princess Patricia of Connaught.

This shows that a good deal of water has passed under the bridge since two years ago, when everything that could assist recruiting in Ireland was strenuously prevented by the War Office and everything that could render it difficult was sedulously fostered. When this is now admitted, the cry about Ireland's contribution to the war and the demand for conscription in Ireland—which the Government has no intention of attempting—are, to say the least, rather audacious.

Dublin Brigade to Be Formed

At the beginning of the war the War Office strongly opposed the grouping together of the Irish regiments in brigades and divisions. It was ultimately done, but not until a weary struggle had been waged for an object that must have appeared desirable even to Macaulay's schoolboy. Now the War Office is about forming a Dublin Brigade with the Dublin Fusiliers, who have covered themselves with glory in the war. Despite every discouragement and daily insults such as that against which Major Sir Mark Sykes enters such a warm protest, Dublin has taken a great deal of pride in the work and reputation of the Dublin Fusiliers. Recruiting, in the face of Sinn Feinism and Morning Postism, has kept at a very fair level for the Dublins—a far higher level than for the Ulster Brigade, where Sir Edward Carson tells us they are dying for conscription.

Then the War Office has now sent a distinguished Irish General (Sir Bryan Mahon), as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. He took out to Gallipoli the first Irish division formed in the British Army, and its work at Suvla Bay and other landings forms not the least among the glorious pages in the annals of that army. General Mahon has the sympathy and understanding of his fellow-country men and if he is given some discretion the result in improved recruiting in Ireland will shortly be seen.

The Irish Registrar General in a return published the other day calculated that there are 167,000 men of military age fit and available for service remaining in Ireland, after allowing for the unfit, and for deductions for indispensable occupations on the same scale as in Great Britain. Other authorities declare the Registrar General's estimate to be over generous and that 120,000 is the outside number of serviceable men left in Ireland.

Recruiting Continues

One might fairly imagine from the talk about Ireland and military service that recruiting has stopped in Ireland since the Sinn Fein outbreak. That is an entire if natural error. Immediately after the Dublin rising recruiting was stimulated, but as the wholesale arrest and deportation of suspected men proceeded the stimulus disappeared and recruiting fell away. Lately it has been improving again, and I am informed that its present figure is just about half what the War Office stated early in the war would be sufficient to maintain the Irish regiments at their full strength.

But Irish reserve battalions are not solely employed to maintain Irish regiments at the required strength. A question asked by John Redmond in the House of Commons yesterday elicited the information that the Tenth Dublins had been incorporated with the Naval Brigade for the attack on Beaumont Hamel, although drafts were needed in the other battalions of the Dublins. This is important, as one of the complaints frequently heard is that gaps in Irish regiments have to be made up by drafts from English reserves because of the lack of Irish reserves.

The situation in Ireland is necessarily delicate, but it will be relieved if the Sinn Fein suspects now interned in England are sent back to their homes. Already the Sinn Feiners who were convicted and sentenced by military courts have been placed upon footing of political prisoners. This is a big concession and it is the first time that it has been made in Ireland. These prisoners can receive visitors, carry on their work, and have special food. For thirty years the Nationalist Party fought for this distinction in favor of prisoners convicted of political offenses, but without avail.

I was speaking the other day to John Redmond, the Irish leader, respecting his recent meetings in the south and west of Ireland. Commentators unable to see below surface conditions in Ireland had predicted that the Irish Nationalist Party had received its death blow as a result of the Sinn Fein outbreak.

It was said by Unionists, among whom the wish was father to the thought, that if there were a general election in Ireland not a Redmonite would be returned, that the Sinn Feiners would carry the country. Mr. Redmond told me that in all his experience of Irish National meetings he had never addressed any more enthusiastic, more united and more staunch to the Home Rule cause than those at Waterford and Sligo within the past six weeks. There had been no attempt to organise the meetings—they were simply spontaneous expressions of support of the Irish Party in two widely separated parts of the country.

Since then there has been a by-election for a member to represent Southwest Cork in Parliament. This has been an O'Brienite stronghold ever since William O'Brien formed his party of ten. In order to leave nothing to chance Mr. O'Brien selected as his candidate a Mr. Healy, who had been interned in England as a Sinn Feiner. The combination of the O'Brienite and the Sinn Fein vote was thought to make a plurality certain. There was also a Dr. Shipsey who stood as an independent, and the result of the poll was that the candidate of the Nationalist party came out on top, and Mr. O'Brien's calculation as to the strength of Sinn Feinism in Southwest Cork was shown to be grievously wrong.

Did the Morning Post and other anti-Irish newspapers of that stripe rejoice to find that Sinn Feinism was unable to win a seat in Ireland even under the most favorable conditions? Not at all. They set about minimising the significance of the victory of the Constitutional Party—the Irish Party, the only political combination that the unionists know they have to fear in Ireland in the fight for Home Rule.

Schwab to Aid College Despite Heavy Losses

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

New York, December 16.—Despite the fact that Charles M. Schwab, the steel millionaire, has suffered heavy losses, mounting perhaps into millions, in the drop in steel, it was reported here today that he still plans to present the university of which he is a patron with a large sum as a Christmas gift.

STOCKHOLM ADOPTS IDEA TO CURB DRINK

Swedish Council Renews Monopoly To System Company For Three Years

PASSBOOK PLAN SUCCESS

'Be Good Or You'll Get No Liquor,' Is the Slogan Of Retailers

Stockholm, Dec. 4.—The City Council has just renewed for three years to the Stockholm System Company the monopoly in the sale of liquors which that company has held the last three years. Another organisation contested for the franchise, but the Council could see no reason for making a change.

By renewing the franchise the city authorities have set the stamp of their approval on a novel plan of controlling liquor consumption which was first introduced by the Stockholm company and in the beginning gave the company a unique position among the many "disinterested management" companies that have been in existence under the co-called "Gothenburg system." This plan, briefly stated, involves a system by which those controlling the sale of liquor are enabled to say to the consumers:

"Be good or you'll get no liquor."

Dr. Ivan Bratt, a former physician, a sociologist and student of the drink question, is the father of the idea, whose outstanding feature is the regulation of the retail trade by means of a passbook, called in Swedish "motbok."

Old Method Dates From 1855

The old method of controlling the sale of liquor, already referred to as the Gothenburg system, dates from 1855. It had as its specifically Swedish feature the monopoly in the trade which it entrusted to quasi-private companies. The whole business in a definite area was placed in the hands of such a company, whose profits were limited to a small amount and which was, in the words of the old law, to sell liquor "in the interests of morality." Apart from their power to restrict the total sales, however, these companies had no way of getting at the individual who used liquor to excess.

Dr. Bratt, after long study of the matter, conceived the idea of the passbook as the best method of selling liquor "in the interest of morality," a thing which he felt was not being achieved under the old system. So he organised the Stockholm System Company—the Stockholm System Joint Stock Company, to give it its full name—and secured the monopoly for the capital city three years ago.

The company has authority to conduct all retail establishments for the sale of liquor to be drunk off the premises, but may also delegate this authority to private persons or companies. Some forty of these so-called "off" licenses are thus held by persons other than the system company, but these will not be extended after the deaths of the present holders.

Passbooks for Decent Citizens

Control of sales at the "off" places is effected by means of the passbook referred to. A passbook is issued to an adult resident of the city upon application, provided his or her record justifies it. The company maintains an elaborate card index, in which are listed not only all persons to whom books have been issued or from whom they have been withdrawn, but also all persons to whom, if they apply, books will not be issued.

Books are not issued to habitual drunkards, to persons who have been arrested for drunkenness within a year last past, to paupers or to persons who have figured unpleasantly in police court records. A man who has been a participant in a public brawl, for example, is pretty sure to find, on applying for a passbook, that his record is contained in the index and that he can get no book, for the system company, cooperating with the police, watches the newspapers regularly for criminal news.

Conviction of serious crimes or of drunkenness results in the withdrawal of the passbook. Care also has to be taken to note all deaths in the city. Otherwise, said Dr. Bratt in a talk with the Associated Press correspondent, it has been the company's experience that "about 15 per cent of all holders of books keep on drinking liquor until the close of the year following their death."

Persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the withdrawal or refusal of a passbook may appeal to the State authorities, but there have been only four or five appeals during the company's existence and none has succeeded.

Good for 48 Liters of Liquor

Until recently the passbooks authorised the purchase of sixty liters of spirits yearly, of which not more than one-third of a liter could be bought every two days. Owing to an enforced reduction in the distillation of spirits due to the necessity for conserving Sweden's available supply of breadstuffs this amount has just been reduced to forty-eight liters yearly, and a further reduction is probable.

No liquor can be imported into Sweden except through the respective companies. A peculiar feature of the situation is that the Stockholm company, for example, is obliged to import any certain brand of liquor desired by the holder of a passbook. All he has to do is to make due application and deposit the money to cover costs, freight and duty. The company thereupon secures the desired brand. A corresponding number of coupons is of course detached from the passbook.

It is Dr. Bratt's plan eventually to eliminate entirely all private profits on sales of distilled liquors. The maxima established three years ago will, instead of being increased as the city's population increases, diminish gradually, and it is hoped that it will some day be possible to provide that no gain shall be made on liquors by the holders of "on" licenses.

Differs From Stock Company

The Stockholm System Company differs from an ordinary stock company in two important respects, namely, the manner in which the directors are appointed and the limitation of its profits. One of the five directors is named by the state, two are chosen by the City Council of Stockholm and the other two by the shareholders. The company's capital is 200,000 crowns, and the profits available for dividends may not exceed 5 per cent on the capital, making only 10,000 crowns available for distribution to stockholders. Directors' salaries and the running expenses of the company—rent, pay of some 500 employees, &c.—are paid from gross receipts.

Sylvia Pankhurst In A Peace Riot

London, December 17.—Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, and a number of sympathisers endeavored to hold a "demonstration" at the East India dock gates this afternoon to demand peace. A big crowd assembled and mobbed the speaker.

The police interfered and rushed Miss Pankhurst and her friends to the police station, followed by a demonstrative crowd. The prisoners were held under bail for examination before a Magistrate.

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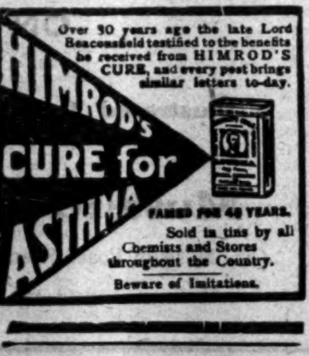

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LEADERS AT HAGUE SEE HOPE OF PEACE IN GERMAN OFFER

Allies Will Want to Know What Concessions Kaiser Will Make

TO ADVOCATE END OF WAR

Even Discussion by Belligerents Regarded As Basis For Final Treaty

The Hague, December 16.—Secretary Troub of the Holland Treasury at the outbreak of the war and since defeated by the ultra-political elements in the Second Chamber is more or less a Dutch Lloyd George. He is a radical and a man of deeds. He published recently a sensational book, "Holland in War Time," the dedication of which was accepted by Queen Wilhelmina.

"I think," he said, "that the moment was cleverly chosen by Germany to try to split the allies with the peace proposal. To give any judgment about the results is impossible. If the base is that the allies shall acknowledge themselves defeated no result is obtainable if the ground is that we're militarily successful and you are successful on the sea and economically, a basis for negotiation should be found."

Declaring it is not unthinkable that the allies want to hear what Germany has to say, Troub expects this counter-question from the allies: "What are you, Germany, willing to offer?" But he does not go so far as to expect the Entente to be willing to talk. He said it is unthinkable that the allies don't want to hear what Germany has to offer. He said the four small allies probably will be heard from but that how far their influence goes is unknown. If this is great, he holds, the chances for the German proposal are not bad.

Acclaims Peace Proffer

Former Minister of War Colyn, actually the leading spirit in the Conservative majority in the Dutch Senate and a director in the Royal Dutch Oil Company, declared that if the small allies had anything to say, peace would come tomorrow. He said:

"I applaud loudly the fact that finally a voice is heard direct from belligerent to belligerent for mediation. The time for a neutral proposal was not ripe and therefore the only manner to come to negotiations was by this direct proposal. I am not very hopeful about the result and fear that the proposal will be unaccepted or at least not so accepted that it comes to actual negotiations. But if they begin to talk—then I believe peace will come.

"Once negotiations are under way, many misunderstandings will disappear, and the belligerents will shrink back from the idea of prolonging the world's misery ad infinitum."

The Dutch press, with the exception of the pro-ally Telegraaf, which repeats the Daily Mail's opinions, hopes the proposal will lead to negotiations, in which event, it believes, there is a good chance for peace. It says the moment was well chosen, but declares the tone of the German note was not a happy one. Holding the time for neutral mediation has not yet come, the press strongly wishes the neutral nations may reach an agreement about their position toward any conference.

Sees Hope for Peace

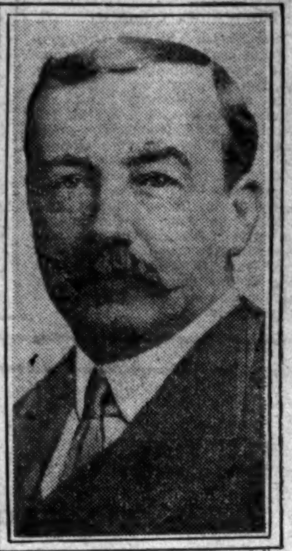
"The German peace offer," said the President of the Anti-War Council, "has made in Holland a deep impression, and it has evoked a general conviction that thereby is meant a serious offer. The viewpoint of the Dutch Anti-War Council always has been that the simple fact that the belligerents should enter negotiations about peace possibilities soon would have to lead to peace.

"After its conclusion the integrity of small nations and guarantees for lasting peace should be accorded by both sides. But we are brought back to the difficulty of finding means to work out this principle. If both groups are serious the will should prevail to acknowledge in the peace treaty the principles of the new law of nations, as put down in the programme of the Anti-War Council and virtually accepted by all pacifists.

"It may be expected that the allied Governments, in the interests of humanity, will not now refuse to take the possiblity of peace into consideration. Where the judgment of the whole world will measure Germany's serious will to make peace by the moderateness of the German conditions, it never can be supposed that these conditions will cause the acknowledgment of weakness by the allied nations.

"The tone of the German offer is not very lucky, but neutrals hope that herewith the basis is laid for a just and durable peace."

Great Britain Demands Reparation for Belgium



Arthur Henderson, the Labor member of Great Britain's War Council of five, who, in a speech before the Steel Smelters' Association in London, asserted that Britain could not consider peace unless Germany offered reparation for the sufferers of Belgium, Servia, France and Poland. Mr. Henderson's speech did much to steady the stock market in New York and in other financial centers.

WHOLE U. S. FAVORS MILITARY TRAINING, CANVASS INDICATES

Referendum Taken By National Association Shows 87.5 Per Cent Advocate It

GOV. WHITMAN CITES WORK

Senator Wadsworth Says Camp Life Would Tend To Check Class Feeling

Washington, December 16.—Vigorous indorsement of universal military training was given this afternoon by Gov. Whitman and Senator Wadsworth of New York at a special meeting of the National Association for Military Training, called by its President, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, to consider plans for the adoption of this principle by the people of the United States.

Proof that national military training is increasingly demanded by people in every part of the country was furnished by the association in the results of a canvass which indicates an overwhelming majority in favor of some system of compulsory military training.

The figures show that 87.5 per cent of those embraced in this referendum favor a system of universal military training. Emphasis is laid on the fact that, whereas a year ago the cry of compulsory training was met with opposition wherever it was raised, today it is meeting with unqualified support by all classes of citizens.

Gov. Whitman called special attention to the work in the public schools of New York State as an example to the rest of the country of how to face the problem of adequate national defense.

"It is easy to give figures," said Gov. Whitman, "to show our national helplessness and to show how easily we would become a prey to foreign powers, but it is quite a different matter to present a constructive plan of action. What we have done in New York is largely in the nature of an experiment.

"I have been accused by many of being a bloodthirsty monster, simply because I have advocated military training for boys. I also have been accused of trying to instil in the youth of the State a love of blood and slaughter, simply because I advocate their learning how to use a rifle and to shoot straight.

"One of the good by-products of the war in Europe has been that it has aroused us to a sense of physical weakness and national unpreparedness. The great need of war is physical fitness and the willingness to obey, which is not a very general American trait. Our compulsion is not the compulsion which comes from the whim of a monarch, but it springs from the will of the whole people.

"Of course, we have a right to demand that a citizen do something to protect his country. There is nothing more ridiculous than the suggestion that compulsory service is inconsistent with American freedom and American ideals."

Senator Wadsworth laid especial emphasis on the undemocratic nature of the present system of voluntary service as one of the chief reasons why he is a supporter of compulsory training.

"The more opportunity I have of studing the military system of the United States, the more convinced I am that the volunteer system is unfair and unjust," he declared. "The recent calling out of the militia for work on the border has been largely a failure, because the militia is a force recruited in time of peace by voluntary methods.

"It is composed of a selected few who have chosen to do the work of the many. Most of the men who have been on the border have made great personal sacrifices, and although the training has done them a lot of good, they know that they are carrying the burden of the majority. Universal training will do a lot to help solve the political and social problems which are coming up in the country.

"One of the greatest of our national dangers is the creation of a class feeling. As the country grows in size and population this danger will continue to increase. I think that there would be no better preventive of the growth of this spirit than to put all young men of the Nation under canvas for, say, six months of their life. I am a sincere advocate of compulsory military training."

Adjutant General Stotesbury of New York argued that compulsory training is really an American principle, since it was strongly urged by Gen. Washington at the time of the Revolution. He opposed the present volunteer system as being unfair and inefficient.

Col. Robert M. Thompson asserted that by enrolling all boys from the ages of eighteen or twenty in the army the Nation would have an adequate first line of defense without undergoing any economic loss, as these boys would otherwise be in a position of economic dependence.

Gen. Young pointed out that the chief danger of a democracy is not militarism but the inability to defend itself against aggressive militarism. He suggested eighteen-twenty-one years as the best age for military duty.

FIGHT DRY LAW IN FRANCE

Liquor Trade Association Condemns Briand's Proposal

Paris, December 22.—Premier Briand's proposal to suppress the manufacture and sale of spirits, which is generally approved by the public, is being fought tooth and nail by the powerful liquor trade interests. The National Wine and Spirit Trade Association, at a special meeting, passed a resolution strongly condemning the Premier's proposal.

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Don't fail to see the most wonderful Chimpanzees in the world.
"TIT FOR TAT"
An Amusing Comedy.

News Brevities

Notice is given that the register of shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the local branch, will be closed from February 12 to 24, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be effected.

• • •

The foreign exchange banks will be closed for the China New Year Holidays, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January. This means that next Monday will be the last banking day until the following Monday, January 29.

• • •

Owing to the China New Year holidays, there will be no issue of the local Chinese newspapers for one week from the 19th to the 25th inst.

• • •

The almost polar cold has been killing Chinese coolies about Changchun in appalling numbers. The bodies of the dead lie in promiscuous heaps near the market. On the 19th inst., there were altogether 841 bodies, says the Manchuria Daily News.

• • •

The section of Wuchang and Puji of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be opened for traffic from February 1st.

• • •

Patrons of the Apollo Theater are reminded that "The Musical Shirleys" will make their first appearance tonight. They will introduce the very latest novelty instruments, and some very strange and beautiful effects are promised. There is, besides, an excellent picture program, and Miss May Brilliant will also render her latest successes. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement on page 4.

• • •

Mons. Berthier of the Banque Industrielle de Chine at Peking has been promoted to be sub-manager of the branch at Shanghai, and leaves this week for his new post.

• • •

Holders of the following tickets of the lottery in aid of the French Red Cross Hospital No. 33 Lyons, are requested to apply at once to M. J. Dantin, c/c French Municipal Council, for the prizes they have won: 6, 150, 170, 172, 242, 263, 341, 473. All prizes not applied for before Saturday will be disposed of on behalf of French War Funds.

◆

Rumanian Refugees' Train in Collision; Bodies Strew Track

Carrying 2,000 People, Is Derailed by Headquarters Express; Attache Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The 'Times' correspondent wires from Neulera, near Jassy, that an over-crowded train, with 2,000 passengers in it, has been derailed, owing to a collision with a train from headquarters. The bodies of women, children and soldiers strew the line. The French Military Attache has been injured.

◆

Business Opportunities For Chinese In South

The Chinese Consul-General in North Borneo has submitted a report of business and market conditions in the Southern Islands to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The report says that the European War has resulted in high prices for all sorts of goods and urges that an opportunity is presented for Chinese merchants to extend their business in native products to the islands where several millions of their fellow-countrymen are now resident. The report mentions that the Japanese have made excellent business gains in the last two years. The Chamber of Commerce is asked to send men to the South to study the market demands and to get in close touch with Chinese there, and also to establish agencies of Chinese firms. The Chamber of Commerce here has been notified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to consider the question.

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Obituary

Prebendary Moss

Reuter's Service

London, January 16.—The death is announced of the Rev. Henry Whitehead Moss, Prebendary of Hereford.

Mr. Wm. de Morgan

Reuter's Service

London, January 17.—The death is announced of the well-known novelist, William de Morgan.

Gen. Liu Yuen-foh

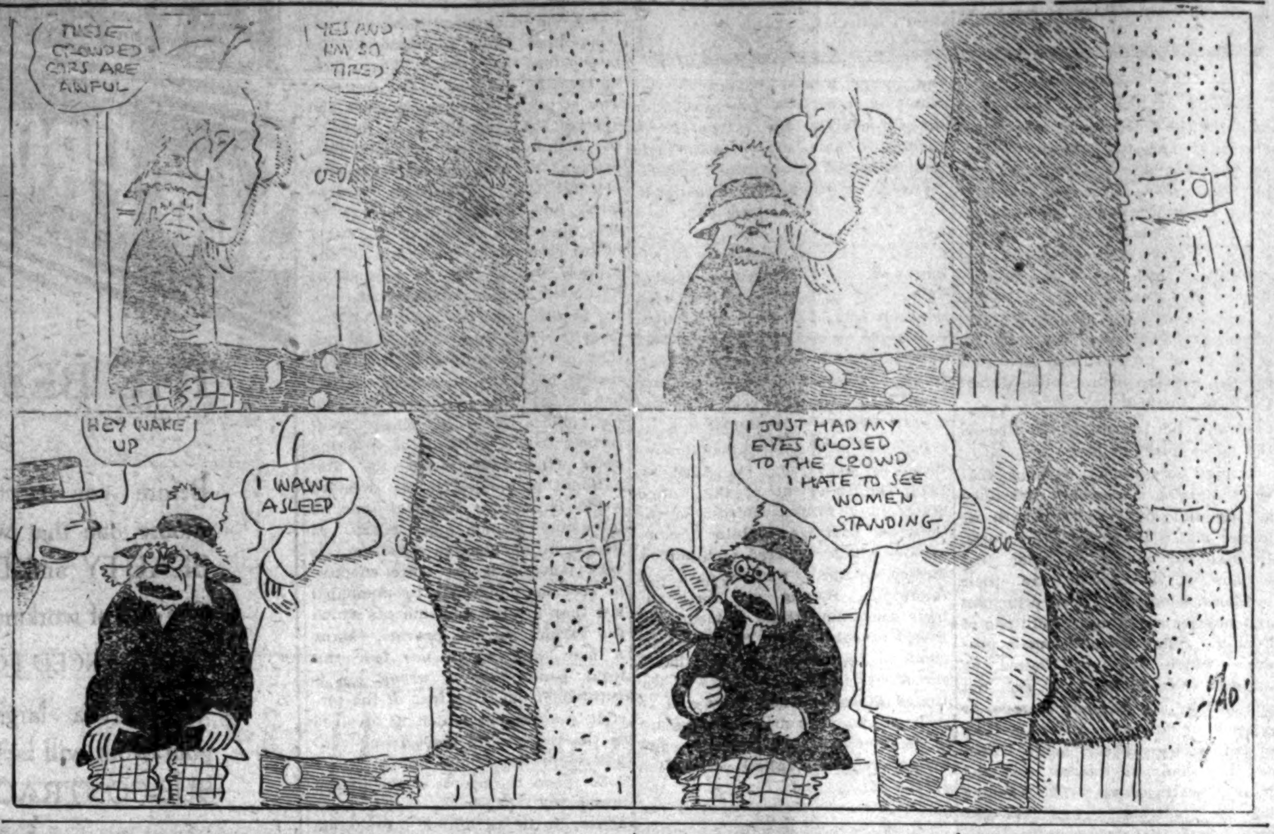
According to the Eastern Times a telegram was received in Shanghai on Wednesday from Kweilin, Kwangsi, announcing the death of Lieutenant-General Liu Yuen-foh, a military hero of China, who retired from the public service in 1910.

General Liu Yuen-foh had fought in both the Sino-French War and the Sino-Japanese War, and is favorably remembered by Chinese. His motto was: "Every military man is paid by the drops of the people's blood and tears, and therefore every soldier is bound to stand like an iron statue in the face of powder and shot in order to protect his country and people."

Mrs. Tseng Laisun

Mrs. Tseng Laisun, aged 92, died on Wednesday at her residence, 11 Boone Road. Mrs. Laisun had been a resident in Shanghai for many years. The funeral will take place at the Pahsienjao Cemetery today at 4 p.m. Mr. Spencer T. Laisun, her son, died on the 4th inst. at Tientsin.

Judge Rummy By Tad


THESE CROWDED CARS ARE AWFUL
YES AND I'M SO TIRED
HEY WAKE UP
I WASN'T ASLEEP
I JUST HAD MY EYES CLOSED TO THE CROWD I HATE TO SEE WOMEN STANDING
TAD

Fifty Medical Missionaries In Shanghai Ready for The Big Conference at Canton

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, January 17.—The steamer bringing the medical conference delegates from Shanghai has been delayed. Consequently, the conference will begin on the 24th inst., instead of the 20th inst.

You could hardly walk anywhere in Shanghai at the moment without falling into a medical man, for, besides the regular practitioners of the Settlement, there are now here half a hundred or more foreign medical missionaries and a number of Western trained Chinese medicos, awaiting the boat to take them down to Canton for the biggest conference of their profession which has yet been held in China.

For the purpose of discussing papers and thrashing out problems of the profession, the China Medical Missionary Association and the National Missionary Association of China are this year combining forces, but the purely business matters appertaining to each body will be debated separately. The doctors who have assembled here, from all parts of Northern China, will leave tomorrow, by the s.s. China, at 2 p.m., for Hongkong and Canton.

Amongst the foreign doctors already here, on their way to the conference, are the following:—Dr. and Mrs. Christie, Mukden, Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Main, Hangchow, Dr. and Mrs. Venable, Kashing, Dr. and Mrs. Davenport, Shanghai, Dr. J. McCracken, Shanghai, Dr. Henry Houghton, Shanghai, Dr. W. B. Russell, Soochow, Dr. P. S. Evans, Nanking, Dr. H. Balme, Tsinan, Dr. Thomas Gillison, Hankow, Dr. J. MacWillie, Wuchang, Dr. Mary L. James, Wuchang, Dr. E. H. Hume, Changsha, Dr. Chas. H. Young, Peking, Dr. A. C. Hutchison, Kashing, Dr. Mary C. Horner, Mukden, Dr. Ethel Starmer, Mukden, Dr. Frances M. Cunningham, Pingyin, Dr. Henry Fowler, Siaokan, Dr. W. W. Peter, Shanghai, Dr. Katherine Porter, Peking, Dr. Paul Wakefield, Luchowfu, Dr. Samuel Cochran, Hwaiyuan, Dr. Margaret E. McNeill, Kirin, Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, Shanghai, Dr. P. B. Cousland, Yokohama, Dr. R. C. Beebe, Shanghai, Dr. Emma E. Fleming, Dr. Mary E. McNeill, Dr. Emily Garner, Dr. F. J. Heath, Dr. E. Martin, Dr. J. R. B. Branch, Dr. Porter, Dr. Ethel Polk, Dr. R. J. Shields and Dr. E. S. Tyau. Prof. R. McN. McElroy will also go to the conference.

A tentative program had been made out, but it will have to undergo some slight alterations, with changes in the days, as, the boat having been delayed, it will not be possible for the conference to open before Tuesday, at the earliest. Nothing definite can be said on this at present, but it is likely that the program will stand as to order, just being put back a day or two. The original arrangements were as follows:

Saturday, January 20th.—Reception in the evening, to which all delegates of both Associations, the Governor and other Chinese officials, the Consuls, dentists and nurses of the city and the friends of both Associations will be invited. Addresses of welcome by the Governor and Presidents of both local branches, limited to five minutes each. Music, etc.

Sunday, January 21st.—Dr. W. H. Venable will give the address at the union evening service.

Monday, January 22nd.—9.30 to 12.30—Presidential addresses by both Presidents, limited to 30 minutes. Papers and discussion on same. 12.30 to 1—Devotional exercises. 2 to 4—Business session, 6—Dinner given by Governor.

Tuesday, January 23rd.—9.30 to 12.30—Papers and discussion. 12.30 to 1—Devotional exercises. 2—Clinic at Hospital for Insane. 4—Clinic at Hackett Medical School Hospital. 8—Popular lectures, two of 20 minutes each.

Wednesday, January 24th.—9.30 to 12.30—Papers and discussion. 12.30 to 1—Devotional exercises. 2 to 6—Visiting Kwong Wa Medical College, new Kung Yee Medical College and Hospital site and tea at the Canton Christian College.

Thursday, January 25th.—9.30 to 12.30—Papers and discussion. 12.30 to 1—Devotional exercises. 2 to 6—Clinics at Canton Hospital, Kwong Wa Hospital and Kung Yee Hospital. 8—Popular lectures, two of 20 minutes each.

Friday, January 26th.—9.30 to 12.30—Business session. 12.30 to 1—Devotional exercises. 2 to 4—Business session, election of officers, etc.

There is one matter which is the talk of all the doctors. They are going south full of it and in the most hopeful feeling. This is the standardisation of medical terminology in China. The conference will not be able to advance the matter farther than it has already gone, but it will hear a report on what has been achieved and that is so much that it has filled the delegates with joy. The air will be full of mutual congratulations.

Roughly, the interested people have been working their very hardest, for something like thirty years, to achieve uniformity in medical terminology and to get the Government so interested that it would fix a lexicon of terms to apply all over China and, as was recently reported in THE CHINA PRESS, very considerable progress has been made.

Without explanation, the matter may not appear so very important to the lay mind. It is the Chinese figurative language which is the trouble. Take but one medical word, "bacillus."

Nothing of the nature of "bacillus" appears in the Chinese language and a word and character had to be found for it. Just as, when the military mortar first came to China, it was given a name suggesting its appearance and was called a "frog-gun"—which is easily understood from its squat appearance, with its head pointing upwards—so a bacillus was described as "a little rod."

Now, there are in China physicians from all sorts of countries of the West and from Japan and it will be well understood that their ways of explaining "a little rod" would all be different. Add to that the many Chinese dialects into which their explanation would be translated and you get about as many different kinds of "little rod" as there are bacilli themselves. Similarly with a host of other terms.

At last, the Government has been made interested and has appointed delegates to the conferences which are frequently held, several hundred terms have been codified and published under Government sanction and the matter is going swimmingly. However, at the best, the doctors can still see many years' work ahead before the matter is finished with, so it will be understood how anxious they are to keep interest alive. One word to mean one thing, in all parts of China, is their aim.

Raid Field's Office Under Defence Law

Explanation Says Only Editorial Room of Sporting Paper Is Involved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 17.—The Times understands that the police and military raided the office of the Field newspaper, on Monday, with a warrant under the Defence of the Realm Act. No reason was given.

The Field states that the official visit was confined to the Editor's private room and had no reference to the Field or to any other of its publications, or the affairs of the company.

[The Field is the premier English sporting and country weekly newspaper.]

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CHINA'S FINANCES

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 18.—Hsu Shi-ying, Minister of Communications, has submitted a proposal to the Cabinet to raise a domestic loan of 200,000,000 Dollars, in four terms of 50,000,000 Dollars each. The loan will be spent for the development of communications and the repayment of foreign loans.

Just before Chinese New Year, 1,020,000 Dollars has been remitted from six provinces to the Peking Government.

The deficit in the budget of the 6th year of the Republic amounts to 100,000,000 Dollars; the Cabinet has decided to reduce this amount to 59,640,056 Dollars, by cutting the expenses of various ministries.

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Tomorrow's Football

S.F.C. 2nd XI meet Thomas Hanbury School at Hongkew Park, at 2.45 p.m. tomorrow.

The following will represent the S.F.C. 2nd XI.—L. Bertes, J. Stellingwerff, L. P. O'Driscoll, H. J. Johns, I. D. Macdonald, J. S. Agassiz, E. M. Carisio, P. T. Hollander, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.), A. S. Andersen and S. T. Clark.

Referee, Mr. C. Thompson.

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WEATHER

Mist and cyclonic circulation on the coast of Pechili, where the pressures are again falling. Fine weather and winter monsoon, fresh to strong, in the central and southern districts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 19, 1917

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

By Putnam Weale

(*Peking Gazette*)

THE conviction which the writer has consistently cherished that the situation in this country is as good as could possibly be expected—and gives reasonable promise of peaceful development in the future—seems based on sound premises. Although during the last fortnight we have again seen a half-hearted attempt to use what may be called the Hsuchow argument in Chinese politics, i.e., the vague threat of armed force directed from the Yangtsze Valley, careful inquiries tend to prove that there is a good deal of stage thunder about this business, and that if Parliament will give up the rather stupid use of the impeachment procedure as an everyday lobbying argument, the Yangtsze Valley will also give up doing what the soldiery of the once famous King Bomba of Naples delighted in—that is, making *faccia feroce* or terrible grimaces. When all is said and done it has to be remembered that representative government in this country is still in its embryonic stage—not experimental as wrong-headed people state—and that because it is that it cannot exhibit its true character for some time to come. The Chinese as a people are, however, temperamentally suited to representative government: they are reasonable, tactful, conciliatory and humorous—four saving graces which will carry them very far along the road to political success. Like a solid piece of iron that binds the nation together is its immense, majestic, abiding commonsense.

Whilst these things are abundantly true, the writer feels it his duty to point in the most emphatic manner certain grave faults which have not yet been corrected. The first and worst of these are the inspired hints which are always being dropped that Parliament as a whole is to be re-organised, or that a new Parliament is to be summoned and the present one got rid of. The Parliament of China now sitting, having been re-convoked in the form it was originally constituted in 1913, has the statutory right to sit until the Spring of 1918—and must sit until then: and any attempt even to hint at other things should be harshly suppressed. It is the duty of the executive branch of the government to place the case of many vernacular newspapers which have been conducting a subversive campaign against Parliament in the hands of the Chief Procurator and to have such offending newspapers bound over by proper guarantees. Parliament is the priesthood of every modern nation: even to hint at tampering with it should be punished in such an exemplary manner that a real fear and a real sense of responsibility are inspired—and never forgotten. On this point no argument is permissible: it is a political absolute. The second point is the extent to which the most important office in China today—the Ministry of Finance—is made a sort of political prize which everyone is desirous of seizing and which practically no-one sees in its true light, namely, that of being the true touchstone of China's success or failure as a modern nation. We hold no brief for Dr. Chen Chin-tao; but it should be evident to the simplest mind that it is absolutely essential to place his office outside the political arena and to leave him severely alone for a few years to see whether or not he can radically reform the shattered finances. Any policy which makes his tenure of office depend on political gambling is a bad policy and must be condemned: for of all the Ministries in Peking it is the Department of Finance which requires the loyal support of everyone, without distinction, as the one remaining bulwark against foreign interference. China is fortunate in having several of her Departments in the hands of good men, and the Cabinet as a whole may be called well representative of the country.

That Cabinet has, however, one dark spot which cannot be tolerated any longer. Everyone is agreed that the continued presence of the present incumbent of the Ministry of Communications in the Cabinet is nothing short of a national humiliation. It is notorious that ever since the present Cabinet was first organised the Ministry of Communications has been crudely and dishonorably exploited by the Minister of Communications. Not only have men with honorable records been summarily discharged, but almost every reform painstakingly inaugurated in the past has been destroyed, whilst railway and other posts are said to have been the objects of traffic. Wherever the Minister of Communications has put his hand he has blighted something. Thus the new American successor to Dr. Adams—who inaugurated a proper statistical department—finds the department so entirely obliterated that no trace of it is left. The Tongshan Technical College has been turned upside down and its value almost destroyed. On every railway inefficiency reigns supreme, bad men being jobbed into departments about which they know nothing and good men thrown out. The biggest money-earner, the Peking-Hankow railway, has been so starved and every possible cash so wrung from it, that there are not sufficient freight-cars on it to move coal. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway is an even greater disgrace; what with the manner in which Chang Hsun's soldiery monopolise and menace the line and the dirt and discomfort which bad administration have brought, it is now considered unsafe for foreign ladies to travel on it. And this is the railway which is the essential link between Peking, the National Capital, and Shanghai, the National emporium. Not content with the destruction he has already wrought, the Minister of Communications is now trying to destroy the Chinese Post Office with his same methods of "substitution." Foreigners are to be reduced in rank wherever possible, and untrained and incompetent underlings put over them, a course of action which will infallibly bring China into collision with foreign Powers. The telegraph administration has likewise been so tampered with that its efficiency is being continually lowered, and the foreign expert help—foreigners in Chinese employ being simply schoolmasters of new methods—made without value.

We have said enough to make clear the necessity of the Premier and Parliament dealing radically with the matter. The three Departments which because of their constant relation with powerful foreign interests require at their head foreign-educated men—and honorable gentlemen at that—are Finance, Foreign Affairs and Communications. The first two are at present admirably managed and have placed China's foreign affairs on a sound footing: it is the third which has become an open danger-spot. No better move could be made than to summon at once the former Minister, Mr. Liang Tun-yen, back to his old post, and thus to stiffen the Cabinet or give it the final poise it requires.

Character and Reputation

There is a difference between character and reputation. Character is what a man is; reputation is what he is thought to be. Men of good character are generally men of good reputation, but this is not always the case, as the motives and actions of the best of men are sometimes misunderstood and misrepresented. But it is important above everything else that we be right and do right, whether our motives and actions are properly understood and appreciated or not. Nothing can be so important to any man as the formation and possession of a good character.—*Edmund Burke.*

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A Distinguished Publicist

(*Fourteenth Article*)

Bearing in mind the reservation made by the delegates of the United States at the two Hague Conferences, what are likely to be the methods adopted for the enforcement of international law and for the administration of an international order, in the establishment of which the United States participates, and what is likely to be the relation of the United States thereto? What are the possible sanctions of international law and for the findings of an International Court of Justice?

It will be convenient to discuss the latter question first.

It may be assumed, perhaps, that what Mazzini somewhere described as the philosophy of Cain will no longer find a hearing in the world. In a broad sense, at least, the nations of the world are their brothers' keepers. Those principles and policies and those conditions of human happiness and human progress which are not limited by national boundaries and are not confined by any barriers of race, or religion, or language are not matters of indifference to any people. They are the common interest and the joint concern of all. The analogy between individuals and Governments, and that between States as members of a federal system and nations as co-operating equals in an international order, is illuminating and helpful, but it must not be pressed too far. An individual is a single responsible human being whose deeds may be visited upon his own head. A nation is a large community of individuals holding different personal opinions and having different personal interests, all of whom may or may not agree with and support a given action of their Government, and who cannot therefore be held personally responsible for Governmental policy without injustice and unnecessary injury. It is small recompense for the misdeeds of a Government to kill innocent men, women, and children who are its subjects or to ravage and destroy their property. There are serious objections to the use of force as between nations, which objections have nothing to do with pacifist teachings or with the doctrine of non-resistance, but which arise out of the nature of the facts. There is at present no suggestion from any authoritative source that some sort of international Sheriff should be called into existence for the purpose of enforcing the findings of an International Court of Justice. It is everywhere proposed to leave this to international public opinion There are, however, well supported proposals that, in case any nation which has become a member of the proposed international order shall issue an ultimatum or threaten war before submitting any question which arises to an international judical tribunal or council of conciliation, it shall be proceeded against forthwith by the other powers; first, through the use of their economic force, and, second, by the joint use of their military forces if the nation in question actually proceeds to make war or invades another's territory.

In so far as a plan of this kind is a recognition of the undoubted fact that force of some kind is the ultimate sanction in all human affairs, it is on safe ground. When, however, it proposes to make immediate practical appliction of his principle in the manner described, the case is by no means so clear. It is not unlikely, for example, that the adoption of such a policy would require that every war of whatever character should become in effect a world war. If it be replied that the joint forces of the other powers would be so overwhelming that no one power would venture to defy them, then one who recalls the political and military history of Europe must be permitted to doubt. Other matters apart, it is not always so easy to determine to the general satisfaction which of several parties to an agreement is the first aggressor as to warrant the terrible consequences that would follow from treating as an act of aggression on the part of a given nation what that nation considered an act of self-defense, thereby precipitating a world war through the application of the principle in question. If one will take the pains to examine with care the official communications which passed between the various European Governments between July 23 and August 4, 1914, it will be apparent what pains each Government was taking to put some other Government in the wrong. With time to make leisurely examination of the records, the public opinion of the world has made up its mind on these points so far as the present war is concerned. But would it have been practicable, or indeed possible, for a concert of nations to have moved with their joint military forces against Austria-Hungary, or Russia, or Germany in the first days of August, 1914, and have been quite sure of their ground? If it be said that in the presence of such an agreement among the nations as is suggested no such acts of aggression as were committed in the last days of July and the first days of August, 1914, would have taken place, the obvious reply is that this is a very large and a very dangerous assumption.

An even more interesting illustration may be given. On April 20, 1914, the President of the United States in a formal address to the Congress narrated certain circumstances which occurred at Tampico, Mexico, on April 9 and the days next following. Having set forth the facts concerning these incidents the President continued: "I, therefore, come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from General Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States." Two days later the Congress adopted a joint resolution declaring that the President was justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce his demand for unequivocal amends for certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States, and at the same time disclaimed on behalf of the United States any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon Mexico. It so happened that between the day of the President's address to the Congress and that of the passage of the joint resolution, namely, on April 21, the Admiral commanding the American Navy off Vera Cruz, acting under orders, landed a force of marines at that place and seized the Custom House. In these operations nineteen American marines were reported killed and seventy wounded, while the Mexican loss was reported to be 126 killed and 195 wounded. That legally this was an act of war can hardly be doubted.

At the time of these incidents there was in existence a treaty between the United States and Mexico which explicitly provided that any disagreement arising between the Governments of the two republics should, if possible, be settled in such manner as to preserve the state of peace and friendship that existed when the treaty was made, and that if the two Governments themselves should not be able to come to an agreement a resort should not on that account be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind until that Government which deemed itself aggrieved should have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side or by that of a friendly nation. This provision, contained in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, proclaimed July 4, 1848, was explicitly reaffirmed in the Gadsen Treaty, proclaimed June 30, 1854.

These being the facts, would it be the contention of those who urge the use of force to compel a power to submit its international disputes to a judicial tribunal or to a council of conciliation before making or threatening war, that had such an agreement been in existence in April, 1914, the armies and navies of Great Britain, of France, of Germany, of Russia, of Italy, and of Japan should have jointly moved against the United States? Would such action, if taken, have been likely to promote international peace or to compel prolonged and destructive international war?

Again, if it be said that with such an agreement in force the Government of the United States would not have taken the action in question, the answer must be that such an inference is, to say the least, exceedingly doubtful.

Those who deal with the facts of international relationships and who refuse to be misled by formulas and mere generalisations must find many reasons to withhold their assent from any plan which under the circumstances just stated would have compelled the various powers of Europe, with all of whom the United States was on friendly relations, to make joint war upon the American people. It is difficult to contemplate such an event or its possiblity having any place in a plan whose aim is to secure a durable peace.

As a matter of fact, the only practical sanction of international law is the public opinion of the civilised world. Even now nations are not anxious to incur the condemnation of other peoples. Such condemnation leads to unfriendliness, and unfriendliness leads to economic and intellectual isolation. These are universally disliked and dreaded. The strongest Governments are the quickest to respond, as a rule, to the judgment of interntional public opinion. It is in highest degree deplorable that the German Government felt itself strong enough to defy the public opinion of the world in its relation to the origin of the present war and in its conduct of it; but in so doing it departed from the precepts and the practice of Bismarck. He was always anxious that before beginning a war steps should be taken to predispose the opinion of other nations in favor of his policies and acts. That decent respect to the opinions of mankind upon which was rested the first national public act in the western world is still a powerful moving force among men and nations. It may well be doubted whether this very sanction is not more effective in securing obedience to municipal law than are the punishments which the various statutes provide. Many a man who would not fear the legal penalty of a wrong act is withheld from it by fear of the terrible punishment which is involved in the loss of the respect and confidence of his fellow-men.

So far as the people of the United States are concerned, there would appear to be an almost insuperable obstacle to their joining in an agreement to make war upon a recalcitrant nation which might insist upon beginning hostilities before submitting a dispute to arbitration. There is no higher or more solemn act of sovereignty than the declaration of war. The Constitution of the United States lodges this power in the Congress. Should the United States enter into an international agreement to contribute its military and naval forces to a joint war against some other nation not named, at a time not stated, and under circumstances only generally described, then—waiving all questions of constitutionality—it would have put the power to exercise this solemn sovereign act in commission. After an interval of years, or perhaps of decades, the people of the United States might awake some morning to find themselves at war with Russia, or with Greece, or with Spain, or with Argentina, because of some happening of which they themselves knew little or nothing and on account of which they might well regard going to war as incredible. The chances that under such circumstances an agreement of this kind would be kept are not very great. It ought not, therefore, to be entered into.

In this connection it is worth while recalling the fact that when, on March 18, 1913, President Wilson announced the unwillingness of the United States to participate in the so-called six-power loan to China, he gave as a reason the fact that the responsibility which participation in the loan would involve might go to the length, in some unhappy contingency, of bringing about forcible intervention on the part of the United States in the financial and even in the political affairs of China.

The interntional guarantee for national security for which the nations, those of Europe in particular, are seeking would be had through the establishment of the institutions and by the declaration of principles that have been already set forth and described. The support and the sanction of these institutions and their guarantees would be the public opinion of the world. By this is meant not the opinion of Governments only, but the instructed and enlightened opinion of the peoples who owe allegiance to these Governments. The several nations would not disarm, but they might well begin to limit their armaments in accordance with the terms of a mutual agreement. The faces of mankind would be set toward a happier and more peaceful future, but neither Utopia nor the millennium would be reached at once.

COSMOS.

Topics In Brief

The latest demand on the Greek Army is, in effect, that it shall get out of Greece.—*Savannah News.*

If O. Henry really learned to write short stories in prison, a host of his imitators deserve indeterminate sentences.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

The present high price of wheat has its pleasant side when one reflects that bread-pudding can hardly be justified these days as an economy.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

One newspaper refers to the strike at the Edison phonograph plant as "without a parallel." It is to be hoped however that it did not break all records.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

We see that wheat has gone up another limousine per acre.—*Boston Transcript.*

If cotton keeps on going up we'll all have to wear silk in self-defense.—*Columbia State.*

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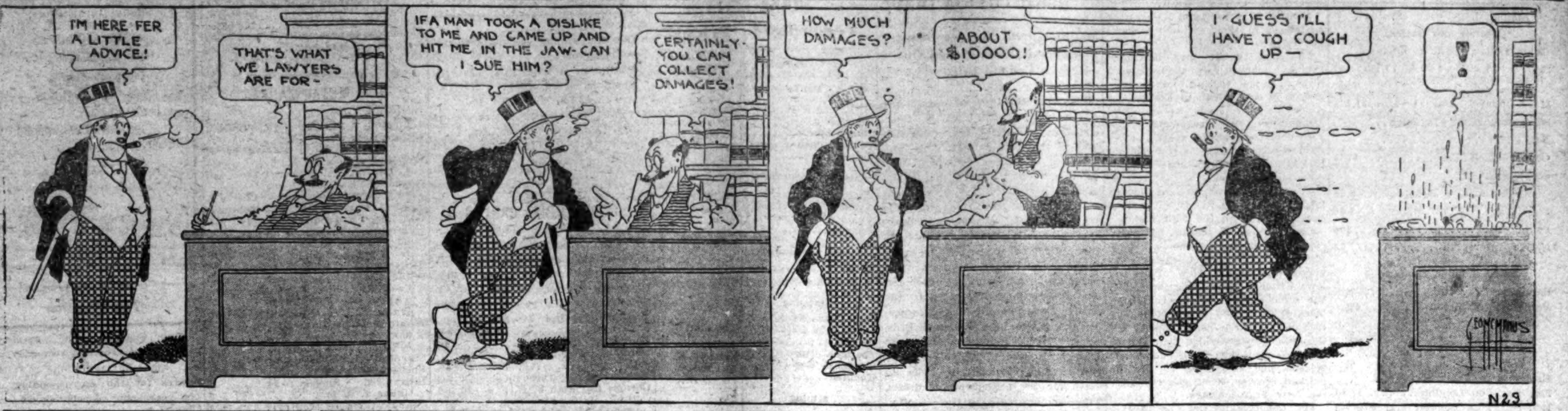
NEWTOWN PIPPINS
Finest Quality
$9.00 per case
about (44 lbs.)
Boyes, Bassett & Co.,
35 Nanking Road.
Telephone 1922.

DO YOU PLAY GOLF?
The Shanghai Stores Co.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
21 NANKING ROAD
Have just landed ex S/S Glenturret, High Grade
ALL BRITISH MANUFACTURED
BROGUE
BOOTS AND SHOES
Also heavy knitted all wool
"WOLSEY" HALF-HOSE
Note the address:
The Shanghai Stores Co.
21 NANKING ROAD

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


I'M HERE FER A LITTLE ADVICE!
THAT'S WHAT WE LAWYERS ARE FOR -
IF A MAN TOOK A DISLIKE TO ME AND CAME UP AND HIT ME IN THE JAW - CAN I SUE HIM?
CERTAINLY - YOU CAN COLLECT DAMAGES!
HOW MUCH DAMAGES?
ABOUT $10000!
I GUESS I'LL HAVE TO COUGH UP -
!
GEO McMANUS
N23

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Have You Met Her? The Girl Who Makes Idols for Herself

By Ann Lisle

Helen is a hero worshipper She spends a great deal of her valuable time admiring her friends for their ability and charm and lovableness. She burns incense at the altar of one friendship and scatters flowers before another.

And it never occurs to Helen that if she would conserve the energy it takes to scatter flowers and save the money she spends in buying incense and use them both on Helen she would get some very good results.

Helen always has one particular idol—and her "King or Queen" can do no wrong. Of course inevitably her King or Queen, being human. does do a good deal of wrong, and then Helen has to recover from the disappointment and re-adjust herself to human nature as it is with its faults and weaknesses mingled with fineness and strength.

Experience teaches Helen very little. For a year she worshipped Maude Jones and fairly raved of her ability. And then when Maude gave up all her efforts to paint beautiful pictures and took to painting her own face in order that she might capture Frank Harvey and his millions, Helen faced a censorious world and defended Maude.

She Tries to Believe

"Of course she was glad to marry him. Who wouldn't have been? She struggled and struggled to make good, and nobody encouraged her or believed in her, and then along came Frank. He offered her a chance to be surrounded by the beauty she'd always loved and he's going to let her do a lot for other girls who are struggling just as she did," cried Helen loyally.

And then when Maude came home from abroad and surrounded herself by a group of pleasure-loving, money-spending society folk, Helen tried to believe in all the excuses she publicly made for Maude.

But her experience with Maude did not prevent Helen from worshipping at the shrine of Sacha Petrovsky when that young violinist came to this country and suffered musical disappointment and culinary horrors in the strange land where black bread and vodka and frozen fish were not.

And when Sacha cut his hair short and took to playing in a cabaret, Helen defended him even up to the point where he eloped with the proprietor's wife.

One of Helen's friends was a playwright in embyro—and Helen neglected her own work to go and sit through the rehearsals of a play, which afterward failed miserably.

Another friend was a short story writer and Helen agonized over the cruel editors who permit unknown genius to starve to death on a quarter of a cent a word while they pay elderly bores with famous names ten cents for each "a" and "an" and "if" and "but."

Unappreviative World

Helen had a job of her own. She was head designer in a millinery establishment. But she didn't notice that her own ability was almost art because she was so busy worshipping at the shrine of the friends whom she turned into idols.

She crowned their heads with lovely hats which she made them quite free. Constructing those hats occupied hours she ought to have spent in relaxing or decking herself and having a good time. Helen crowned the heads of her idols with chiffons and plumes and gold laces and she never looked down to the clay feet encased in fashionable boots.

When the idols kicked off the boots even while kicking over the traces, poor Helen suffered terrible agonies.

So she plodded along at work to which unconsciously she brought inspiration and raved about the plodders whom she took for artistic and inspired geniuses.

And everybody said "dosen't Helen Smith make you tired. She's always raving about some idiot or other. I vow the girl isn't very well balanced. It isn't normal to make such a fuss over other people and to be so unselfish and self-sacrificing all the time. There's something queer about Helen. But then that's always the way with geniuses, and Helen is a genius—look at her hats!"

But Helen got very little fun out of being a genius and a good deal of agony out of imagining she knew them. She went right on idealizing her friends, and it never occurred to anybody to idealize the sweet unself-conscious unselfishness which kept Helen's vision always turned out and never in.

Nobody saw what Helen saw in her heroes—crowned idols whose feet were of clay or of the cloven brand—so nobody quite believed that Helen saw it either. And everybody put her down as queer and erratic, like all geniuses.

And Helen hadn't even the fun of knowing she was considered a genius. She had only the pain of being disappointed in those she considered geniuses!

Have you met Helen?

Undecipherable

Mr. Crowle had just registered his name and was about to turn away, when the hotel attendant asked, "Beg pardon, but what is your name?" "Name!" echoed the indignant guest. "Don't you see my signature there on the register?' "I do," replied the attendant calmly. "That is what aroused my curiosity!"

Rudyard Kipling and 'Departmental Ditties'

"As there is only one man in charge of a steamer, so there is but one man in charge of a newspaper, and he is the editor. My chief taught me this on an Indian journal, and he further explained that an order was an order, to be obeyed at a run, not a walk, and that any notion or notions as to the fitness or unfitness of any particular kind of work for the young had better be held over till the last page was locked up to press. He was breaking me into harness, and I owe him a deep debt of gratitude, which I did not discharge at the time. The path of virtue was very steep, whereas the writing of verses allowed a certain play of mind, and, unlike the filling in of reading matter, could be done as the spirit served. Now, a sub-editor is not hired to write verses; he is paid to sub-edit. At the time, this discovery shocked me greatly; but some years later, when I came to be a sort of editor-in-charge," Mr. Kipling says he got for a subordinate "one saturated with Elia. He wrote very pretty, Lamblike essays, but he wrote them when he should have been sub-editing. Then I saw a little of what my chief must have suffered on my account. There is a moral here for the ambitious and aspiring who are oppressed by superiors. This is a digression, as all my verses were digressions from office work. They came without invitation, unmannerly, in the nature of things; but they had to come. and the writing out of them kept me healthy and amused. . . . . So they arrived merrily, being born out of the life about me, and they were very bad indeed, and the joy of doing them was payment a thousand times their worth. Some, of course, came and ran away again, and the dear sorrow of going in search of these (out of office hours, and catching them) was almost better than writing them clear. Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as I published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and, therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and lay chief, fighting for his reading matter. Ruku-Din, the foreman on our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. . . . And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper. I was in very good company, for there is always an undercurrent of song," Mr. Kipling says, "running through the Indian papers. The bulk of it is much better than mine, being more graceful, and is done by those less than Sir Alfred Lyall. . . . and others, whose names come up with the stars out of the Indian Ocean going eastward.

"Sometimes a man in Bangalore would be moved to song, and a man on the Bombay side would answer him, and a man in Bengal would echo back, till at last we would all be crowing together like cocks before daybreak, when it is too dark to see your fellow."

Neuchatel White Wine
(A Swiss Dry Wine)

and how to pour it out

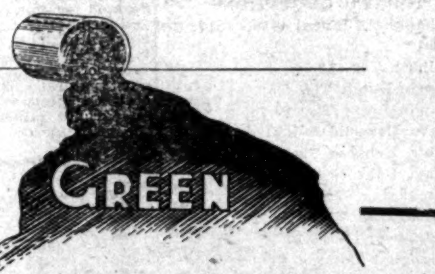
CHATEAU D'AUVERNIER
$16.00 per case of
12 bottles
CAVES DU PALAIS
$22.00 per case of
12 bottles

Sole Agents for China:
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
1 NANKING ROAD.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.
have opened a new receiving office at 6A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)

Ferro-Prussiate Paper
Tracing Linen
Drawing Paper

THE EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.
13 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
Tel. 841



being nature's own colour is
the most popular for Paint
Wilkinson's **Fadeless Green**
keeps green even
under tropical suns
Samples and Stocks
from Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
Varnish Paint & Colour Manufacturers
(Since 1747)
WHC
Branch House,
2a, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.

"ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—

ST. CHARLES
UNSWEETENED
PURE CONDENSED CREAM
EVAPORATED CREAM

1½ Cups Flour
1 Tablespoonful Sugar
3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.
3 Eggs.
1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM
¼ Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.
Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.
Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.
"St. Charles" Cream is sold in three sizes:
Baby, medium and large size tins

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

The instrument shown is Victrola XIV, $150

A Victrola for the dance season!

When the Victrola plays your dance music every selection is a gem—every dance a joy. And any time is dance time with a Victrola in your home.

The Victrola is a perfect "orchestra" for skilled dancers—a perfect "teacher" for beginners.

Add joy to the nights to come—ask us about getting a Victrola, $15 to $400. Easiest of terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Victor HIS MASTER'S VOICE

Gas Heated Radiators.

EASY TO FIX. Gas connection only required.
EASY TO USE. Gas & air automatically controlled.
EASY TO CLEAN. No internal tubes or parts.
EASY TO MAINTAIN. Simply constructed.
EASY TO OBTAIN. All sizes kept in stock.

HIRE:—50 cents per month.

For particulars, apply to the
SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.
Engineer's Office
5 Thibet Road.
Showroom
29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 18, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 82⅞ = Tls. 1.20 @ 72.1 =	$1.67
	Tls.
Mex. Dollars. Market rate..	71.775
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1763
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3/5¼ = Tls.	5.81
Exch. @ 72.1 = Mex. $	8.06
Peking Bar .... Tls.	306
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36⅝d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London .... Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476$\frac{7}{16}$
Consols .... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5¼
London	Demand	3-5$\frac{5}{16}$
India	(nominal) T.T.	248
Paris	T.T.	478
Paris	Demand	478½
New York	T.T.	81¾
New York	Demnd	81⅞
Hongkong	(nominal) T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	62½
Batavia	T.T.	199¼

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-6$\frac{9}{16}$
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-6$\frac{11}{16}$
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	494
New York	4 m-s.	84¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1 = Hk. Tls.	5.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs	6.33
" " 1 = Marks	†4.36
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.	1.10
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen	1.78
" " 1 = Rupees	2.88
" " 1 = Rouble	2.99
" " 1 = Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

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Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, January 18, 1917.

Official

Almas Tls. 12.50
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.65
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.60
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.75
Pengkalans Tls. 10.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.07½
Ziangbes Tls. 6.10
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 116.00

◆

Sharebrokers Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, January 18, 1917.

Official

Consolidated Tls. 3.55 January.
Consolidated Tls. 3.50 cash
Almas Tls. 12.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 22.00 cash
Butes Tls. 1.65 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 116.00 Jan.

◆

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended January 17, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	$31,744.16	$27,018.72
Loss by currency depreciation..	6,6[illegible]0.91	6,518.43
Effective Receipts	$2[illegible],123.25	$20,500.29
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.01	25.66
Car miles run	76,310	65,716
Passengers carried	1,432,680	1,197,309

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. writes as follows in their fortnightly market report:—

The position in our Homeward Freight market has changed very little since last writing and the congestion of cargo, both to Europe and America, is as great as ever; the demand continues greater than the supply and shipments are being restricted accordingly, as far as we can see there is very little hope of relief.

The Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau is increasing the rates on various commodities from the 20th inst.

Coastwise:—This market has eased off somewhat during the past fortnight owing, no doubt, to the near approach of China New Year and lower freight have been obtainable, the same applies to the Hongkong market where the Saigon-Hongkong rate declined to 50 cents a picul but this has hardened since then and 67 cents a picul has been offered but refused and we expect to see the market recover itself entirely after the New Year holidays.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:

	s.s.	Sailing
Liverpool	Tydeus	Jan. 24th.
London	Suwa Maru	Jan. 26th.
London	Phemius	Feb. 1st.
London	Atsuta Maru	Feb. 11th.
Genoa	Glenamoy	Mar. 2nd.

For New York via Panama:—The sailings on this berth have been altered somewhat and the first boat to load will be the s.s. Toyooka Maru due here on the 29th inst., she will sail on the 31st and be followed by the s.s. Eurybates sailing on the 6th prox. after which nothing has been declared to follow as yet.

Japan Coal:—Owing to the unprecedentedly long spell of cold weather we have experienced lately deliveries have been very brisk whilst the arrival of intended shipments has been much retarded by the continued bad weather prevailing in the China and Japan seas and stocks have consequently declined very considerably. Dalny and Chinwangtao are reported to be partly frozen up and navigation is therefore subject to some delay.

No fresh business is reported to have been done locally owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year. The latest coal fixtures from Japan to Shanghai are reported at about $3.50 per ton.

Fushun Coal:—A very disastrous gas explosion took place last week at one of the largest Fushun mines whereby nearly 1000 workmen are reported to have lost their lives and the pit has had to be closed entirely to extinguish the fire—so that arrivals of this well-known coal will be very much restricted for some time to come.

Kaiping Coal:—There is a good demand for this coal at current rates and deliveries compare most favorably with those for the corresponding period of last year. The high rates of freight continue and this must naturally influence the cost of coal, the prospects therefore are far an advance rather than a decline in the price for the future.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—
"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"
to
Head Office,
The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

INDIA'S CREDIT RULING HURTS COTTON TRADE

Manufacturers Foresee Disaster In Limitations Placed On Council Bills

The limitations placed on the issue of the Council Bills by the India Office are causing a grave situation among the cotton merchants and spinning concerns of Japan. The spinning and cotton merchants' associations are trying to bring about a remedy and conferred with the Prime Minister on Monday. A petition has been sent to the Government, asking that the case he taken up with the British Government in order to bring about a settlement. The Associations suggest that the British Government be urged to permit the re-issue of the Council Bills, or if that is impossible, then to transfer a part of Japan's reserve specie from England to India to serve for the settlement of drafts. The Premier realizing the situation of the industry in Japan assured the petitioners that he would use his utmost efforts. The case was presented before the ministers for discussion yesterday the results of which have not yet been made public.

The petition follows:

"The raw material for our largest and most important industry—cotton yarn spinning—is imported from British India, the United States, China and Egypt, and the imports from India form almost 70 per cent of the total. Therefore, the blocking of the import from that country sounds of the death-knell of our spinning industry. When the India Office limits the council bills, the only means by which we settled our accounts, it has put a check on our purchases of cotton from India, since no other possible methods of payment can be improvised. This season is the most brisk for the trade and necessitates a large amount of capital for the exchange of drafts but when the Yokohama Specie Bank and other like institutions lack the resources for such transactions in India, it has made new contracts for exports impossible, and the payments for contracted goods find extreme difficulty in obtaining exchanges on drafts. Since this question has arisen the Yokohama Specie Bank has done its utmost to harmonize things, but no immediate remedy has yet been found. Such a state of things is reducing the settlement of new orders and the shipment of contracted goods, which will within a short time cut off the supply of raw material. The result will he that within a few months, at the moment when our largest industry is making a marked expansion, the mills will have to be stopped. Such conditions will not only be a serious blow to the capitalists but a question of non-employment for the industry's 180,000 working hands. The shippers who enjoy the transportation trade of the manufactured and raw material goods, too, will feel the effect, not to speak of the importance on the national economy.

"To be true, the step is a result of the necessity of the British Government, but the course is not only giving our most important industry a death blow and causing enormous losses to our national economy but is hurting India, too, because it means the standstill of her most important export trade which would affect the traders and the planters at large, also having a bad influence on that country's general welfare. It is a dilemma which faces both parties and necessitates their co-operation, but the proposition has grown beyond the powers private efforts and we, therefore, lay our cause before the authorities, asking that the blow be lessened in some way. We suggest that the Government negotiate with the British authorities for the reissue of the Council Bills or the transfer of our specie in England to India to serve as capital for draft exchange."

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cabls Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$660 Sa.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 377½ B.
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	108s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½ S.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 32 B..
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$127 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¼
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 75 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 158½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$128 B.
Green Island	$11.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 22
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$90 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12½ Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.65 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.40 B.
Dominion	Tls. 12¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¾ Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 Sa.
Permata	Tls. 4.85
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1.07½ Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.90 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 22 B
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.10 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 84 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398.

◆

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 17 was 106 tons."

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 16.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation Rubber, First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 11½d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 11½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very steady.
Last Quotation, London, Jan. 15.—
Spot: 2s. 11¼d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 11¼d. Paid.
Tone: Steady.

◆

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, January 16.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c......	£53½
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.80
T.T. on London at New York	G.$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot).........	36d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount...	5%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F..	20.70d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ....a........	8d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot	10.79d.
Plantation Rubber January (paid)	2s. 11½d.
Deliveries China Silk......	178 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk.....	96 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk......	75 bales

Tone of Tea Market: Firm.

◆

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 16.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. ....Nominal	130	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	139	10	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. 1s. Extra in flask).....	18	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales ....Nominal		31s	0d.
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%) ....Nominal			16¾d.
Standard Tin (Cash).....	187	5	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	46	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	188	15	0

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
Incorporated 1914.

SHARE DEPARTMENT,

We will buy
100 Anglo-Javas
100 Kota Bahros
200 Consolidated
800 Chemor
100 Java Consolidated
100 Kroewoeks

F. J. RAVEN,
General Manager,
33 Kiangse Road Tel. No. 60

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 44.1 and the minimum 24.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 56.5 and 27.0.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1917

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist.
Today									
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru		..	..	..	..	..	19.00	8.30
Java Ports	Omi maru	8.30	..		..				5.00
Japan Ports	Penza	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Nagaski, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U. S. and Europe		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	2.00	..	..	..	..		
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
San Francisco, via Japan & Honolulu	Shinyo maru	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U.S A. and Europe	Shinyo maru	..	11.00*	..		F 1.00*	..	..	10.30*
Japan, U. S. A. and Europe	Shinyo maru	..	..	..	K 9.30*	..	..		9.00*
Europe via Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	..	..	..	..	D 2.30	..	2.15
Nagasaki Japan and San Francisco	Shinyo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	H 11.00*	10.30*
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza	..	..	..	..		..	J 1.30	1.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. and Europe		..	10.30*	..		..	..	..	..
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez		..	L 1.00	..	..	..	..	..	noon
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Tamsui	noon		..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Hankow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E 9.00	..	C 8.00	..	..	5.00	..	4.30
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..		4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	China	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..		12.30
River Ports	Ngankin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong			5.00	..			..		..
Hongkong		..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, Southern Ports, Australia the Straits Ceylon India E'ope via Suez		..	A 8.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chingwangtao	Kwangping	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	9.00	..	4.30		..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Tientsin		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	
Swatow and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunday January 21.									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..		..	..	5(20th).
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Monday, January 22.									
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E 9.00			..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Chefoo	Choysang	9.00	5.00	5.00		.	5.00	5.00	9.00
Chefoo		..	5.00	..	..		..	..	..
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, January 23.									
Weihaiwei and Chefoo			9.00*	..		..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(22nd)
Wednesday January 24.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Parcels 5 p.m. on January 19.
C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.
D Money letters and parcels 11 a.m.
E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. following day.
F Postal money orders until 9.30 a.m. and Parcel post until 9 a.m.
H Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcels and money orders 10 a.m.
I Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
J Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcels and money orders 12.30 p.m.
L Parcels 5 p.m. on Jan. 18.
K Money orders up to 9 a.m.

British Porst office.—Until furtehr notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails Close Daily.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places ... 7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien. 8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports 11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places 2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien. 4.30
Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China 9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow). 6.30
and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)... 1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train. Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).
6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m.
1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places 2.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.

Steamer. Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow 3.50
Launch close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen .. 7.00 2.00
10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku... 3.00
Minghong and Nankiao.. 2.00
11.00
Hunchow, Nanzing and Linghu 11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao 3.00
11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen 7.00 5.00
10.45 3.30
Chowpu 11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang..... 3.00
Tachang 7.00
11.00
Courier.
Kiangnan Arsenal.. 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m.
12 noon.
2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao...8, 9, 10, 11 a.m.
12 noon.
Chiwansha 7.00
2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Post Boat.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
18 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Haiphong
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala-Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
New York
Peking
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Singapore
Shanghai
Sourabaya
Taiping (F.M.S.)
Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok
Battambang
Canton
Djibouti
Dondichery
Haiphong
Hankeou
Hanoi
Hongkong
Mengtze
Noumea
Peking
Papeete
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial: Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital	Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy
Bankok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Iloilo
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kualalumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
S. Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 *Broadway*.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies
Bombay
Calcutta
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)
Chefoo
Dalny (Dairen o-A
Hailan
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Newchwang
Nicolayowsk
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Ts'ngtau
Vladivostock
Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $300.000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antunghsin
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Los Angeles
Lyons
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Port Arthur
S. Francisco
Singapore
Sydney
Sinanfu
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
	U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon (P.C.Z.)
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Manila
Medellin
Panama
Singapore
San Francisco
Tientsin
Yokohama
Peking
Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—	
Guilds. 55,000,000	(about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—	
Guilds. 9,925,431	(about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerakarta
Tandjong Balei
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

FUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Penang
Port Louis (Mauritius)
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1. Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up).	Yen	15,000,000
Reserves	Yen	1,470,000
Deposits	Yen	120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 16, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	29-25
cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	25-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	1.00-1.60
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	„	35-40
Pheasant	„	60-70
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	„	25-30
Wild Geese	„	40-45
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Cardiganshire	Dec. 15	Feb. 1
Glenamoy	Nov. 10	Feb. 5
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan		Feb. 22
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Corinth	Nov. 4	Jan. 30
City of Vienna	Nov. 30	Jan. 18
Muncaster Castle		Jan. 18
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Tenyo Maru		Mar. 1
Shinyo Maru		Jan. 19
Siberia Maru		Mar. 9
Ecuador		Mar. 12
Korea Maru		Feb. 13
Persia Maru		Jan. 31
Venezuela		Feb. 13
FROM MARSEILLES		
Cordillere	Dec. 24	Feb. 2
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Nippon		Jan. 30
Panama		Feb 28
FROM TACOMA		
Canada Maru		Jan. 18
Mexico Maru		Mar. 12
FROM SEATTLE		
Shidzuoka Maru		Mar. 14

SUBMARINES SWARM SEAS, HE INDICATES

Captain of Liner From Naples Says He Received Warning At Every Port Touched

New York, December 17.—The seas must be swarming with German submarines if one is to believe Capt. Luigi Zannoni of the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived in New York yesterday. He said he was warned at every port he touched that submarines were after him—three out of Naples, two off Genoa, two out in the Mediterranean and one off Fayal in the Azores. He left each port at night with all lights out or blanketed and the Italian gunners stood by the stern guns until the ship was well this side of the Azores.

Some of the Verdi's 2,100 passengers told of an Italian cruiser answering wireless calls for help and chasing away three submarines in the Mediterranean, but the captain laughed at the yarn.

Passengers on the Chicago, which also docked yesterday, had a scare two days out of Bordeaux when a notice was posted on the bulletin board reporting a German auxiliary cruiser some 150 miles from their position.

Rumania To Be Split Up, Is View In Berlin

Amsterdam, December 17.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung (high class, conservative and usually close to the German Government) says a territorial rearrangement based on the idea of the independence of Rumania is no longer to be considered. This statement, which is based upon information from well-informed circles, is followed by a declaration that Russia will receive Moldavia as an equivalent for a considerable territorial sacrifice which is to be demanded of her.

Poland, the article adds, is to be made an independent kingdom, Courland is to become a German federal state, Lithuania is to be incorporated in Prussia, Dobrudja is to be returned to Bulgaria, and Wallachia is to be divided between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.

3 AMERICAN SHIPS ON NEW BLACKLIST

They Are the John G. MacCullough of New York, the Balboa and the Yenrut

London, December 16.—A new blacklist of the neutral ships which British traders are forbidden to charter, representing 188,787 tons of shipping, has been issued by the British Admiralty.

Among the ships on the list for the first time are three flying the American flag—the John G. MacCollough, an 1,896-ton steamer belonging to the Atlantic and Pacific Coast Transportation Company of New York; the Balboa, a 651-ton schooner belonging to George E. Billings of San Francisco, and the 287-ton steamer Yenrut, which sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., December 5 for Cardenas.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
FOR
Jan. 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd

New Gaumont Graphic

The Sensational Detective Drama
"Time Lock
Number
776"
AND
The L-ko Comedy
"FLIRTING A LA CARTE"

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday & Sunday,
19th, 20th and 21st Jan.

"A SOLDIER'S HONOUR"
3 Parts.

EXCEEDINGLY EXCITING DRAMA,
ACTED IN INDIA,
SHOWING A RISING OF THE PATHANS,
also
AN L-KO COMEDY,
A CHAPLIN AND OTHERS.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
31	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	P.M	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 3	P.M	San Fancisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 7	P.M	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
10	..	Seattle Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 17	P M	Vancouver B.C	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 19	A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
19	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 19	D.L.	Karatsu	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	7.30*	Nagasaki Moji & Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	D.L.	Wakamatsu	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	..	Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	noon	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 7	..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
26	noon	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 11	A.M.	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	A.M.	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	P.M.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Koboku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
20	2.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 20	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	noon	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	1.00	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 19	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 21	..	Tsingtao and Dalny	Keeling maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	D.L.	Chefoo	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 23	D.L.	Dalny & Swatow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Dalny	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	M.M.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Hankow and Swatow	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	M.N	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 24	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 18	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	KLYW
Jan 18	Japan	Armand Behic		Fr.	Cie M. M.	
Jan 18	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.		
Jan 18	Japan	Somali	6712	Br.	P. & O.	
Jan 18	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Jan 18	Hankow	Tungting		Br.	B. & S.	
Jan 18		Hunan	1143	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 18	Japan	Atsuta maru	1147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	Hankow etc.	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	1232	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 18	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	1368	Br	B. & S.
18	Hongkong, Canton	Wenchow	1566	Br.	B. & S.
18	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
P & O B I	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Brotherton
K N D	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
K N D	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King
B N B	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wahrf on Sunday, Jan. 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, January 22 daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Friday, January 19. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Friday, January 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.	
Carmarthenshire	Dec. 28
Cyclops	Dec. 9
Glenogle	Nov. 27
Katori Maru	Dec. 6
Kaga Maru	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Dec. 24
Kashima Maru	Dec. 3
Merionethshire	Dec. 3
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Nankin	Dec. 12
Ningchow	Dec. 26
Novara**	Dec. 24
Oanfa	Dec. 14
Teucer	Jan. 13
For Marseilles, etc.	
Amazone	Dec. 15
Athos	Jan. 2
Polynesien	Dec. 1
For Vancouver, etc.	
Empress of Asia	Dec. 2
Empress of Japan	Jan. 13
Empress of Russia	Dec. 31
For New York	
Egremont Castle	Nov. 20
Eurymedon	Dec. 23
Kanagawa Maru	Nov. 22
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.	
Ecuador	Jan. 7
Korea Maru	Dec. 2
Nippon Maru	Jan. 14
Siberia Maru	Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Venezuela	Dec. 15
For Seattle	
Canada Maru	Nov. 20
Hawaii Maru	Jan. 13
Manila Maru	Dec. 13
Mexico Maru	Jan. 7
Shidzuoka Maru	Jan. 8
Tamba Maru	Dec. 24

**With English Mail.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Jan. 16.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Jan. 16.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Swatow for Shanghai on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yunnan from Miiki is expected to arrive here today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai at daylight today.

The C.N. s.s. Kashing from Hongkong is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe on Tuesday morning, sailed for Yokohama at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and was due to arrive at the latter port yesterday afternoon.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited s.s. Empress of Russia from Shanghai at noon on Sunday, December 31, arrived at Vancouver, B.C. at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic from Yokohama:—Miss Culty. From Kobe:—Mr. V. A. Yeker, Mr. and Mrs. Bostwik and Mrs. Kainsi.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. G. M. Jamilson.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Tungchow:—Messrs. Dowling and Garett.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong:—Messrs. Li Yok-tong, Chun Sui-pai and Tom Wen-tong.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong:—Misses Harris and Berry and Mr. E. Evans.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Wuhu:—Miss S. H. Reid, Messrs. R. P. Ruhet, P. Bichayn and F. Klein.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

17.—At the rear of the depressions of the Pechihli Bay and of the mouth of the Yangtze, the pressures have rapidly risen on the continent especially in the central districts, resulting in N. to W. gales to the North of the 30th parallel. Overcast weather. Monsoon interrupted in the South.

18.—Fine weather prevailing again in our regions; winds abating in the North and in the Center, freshening in the South.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, January 18, 1917.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm		779.46	779.83
" " inches		30.69	30.70
Variation mm. for 24 h		0.85	†1.66
Variation mm. for 12 h		†0.17	†0.39
Wind	Direction	NNW	WSW
	Kilom per hour	6	9
	Miles	3.7	5.6
Temperature	Cen	7.°4	0°8
	Fahr	18.7	51.6
Humidity p.c.		78	04
Nebulosity: 5-10		0	0
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Jan 11		Burrumbeet	1156	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Jan 17	Swatow	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Erivan	2395	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Jan 16	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Jan 13	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 16	Vancouver	Hazel Dollar	2303	Br.	R. Dollar	BXII
Jan 6		Honglee	6[illegible]2	Chi.	Tuck Wo	CERCW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 16	Dalny	Koboku maru	628	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidan	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 15	San Francisco	Maricopa	4224	Dut.	A. T. Co.	APCLW
Jan 17	Japan	Omi maru	222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Jan 7	Hongkong	Phemius	4268	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Jan 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 17	Vladivostock	Penza	1679	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtau	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Jan 8	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B VIII
Jan 12	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 9	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Jan 15	Hankow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 17	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 17	Hankow	Whasheng	1746	Chi.	C. S. S. Co.	CERCW

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S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) 1917	SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI 1917
MONTEAGLE .... 7 Feb.	MONTEAGLE .... 18 April
EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 12 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN.. 26 May
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.. 31 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA.... 9 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA .... 14 April	MONTEAGLE .... 27 June
	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 7 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

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General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN,
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S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	Jan. 19	1917
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	Feb. 3	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	Feb. 13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	Mar. 1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

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S.S. CHINA

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

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JAN. 20, APRIL 1. JUNE 12.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
SUWA BARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 10, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

NEW YORK (Via Panama.)

TOYOOKA MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Shinomiya,	Jan. 31, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 28, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 20
SANTO MARU	4,100	Capt. S. Ikawa,	Jan. 23
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 27
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 30
YAMASHIRO MARU...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 4

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Jan. 25, 1917
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyasawa,	Feb. 1, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Jan. 22, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Feb. 10, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 28, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, "
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, "

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} = Midnight, 13^{30} = 1^{30} p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Mail 101 B s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2035	835	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2800	524	arr. Mukden dep	2300	. .	1040
Local 5.	**Mail 3. B. s.**			**Tientsin-Pukow Line**		**Mail 4. B. s.**	**Local 6.**
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728
Express 16 B. S.	**Express 10. B.**			**Shanghai-Nanking Line**		**Express 1. B.**	**Express 15. B. S.**
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line							Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	529	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

3^{00} | = train runs on Thursday only. 2^{30} ¦ = train runs on Fridays only.

| 3^{00} = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

St. John's Alumni Dinner

The St. John's Alumni banquet was held last night in the Palace Hotel. The hall was beautifully decorated and an elaborate program was put on by the committee of the Shanghai branch of the Alumni Association. Over 100 members attended and, in addition, there were present several professors of the college and a number of guests.

On account of Dr. E. S. Tyau, president of the association, being unable to come, Mr. Y. S. Chuck, secretary, occupied the chair and acted as toastmaster.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott said that his subject had always been the same for years in the past—"The past and Future.' Today, he changed it to 'Some Aims,' but with exactly the same idea. Dr. Pott said that he had very little to say about the past, for he was away in the U. S. and he made a mistake by shortening his holiday and hastening back, for when he arrived here he found that Prof. Walker had kept everything in exactly perfect order.

For the future, he said, he had four big items in mind. These were: (1) An annex, (2) the postgraduate course, (3) the erection of a proper memorial to the late Professor Cooper, in the shape of a gymnasium and swimming pool, (4) the character of the students. Regarding the memorial, he said that the cost would be Tls. 20,000, which he suggested should be raised by four equal guarantees from the students, the Alumni Association, the building fund and himself.

Mr. S. K. Tsao promptly said that, Dr. Pott having brought up the subject, they might as well, there and then, definitely pledge themselves to something towards the memorial. This was taken up with enthusiasm and $2,400 given straight away.

Professor R. McN. McElroy, Dr. David Yui and Lieu Tsoo-whai, the winner of the oration, also spoke.

The program was filled in with a musical program contributed to by Messrs. Roberts, Dr. Sam E. Chiu and the Alumni, who gave the college song and the Alumni song with great gusto.

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OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Shipping Bulletins

A Reuter's cable received yesterday states that among the many vessels sunk by a German raider in the Atlantic, were the s.s. Netherby Hall and the s.s. Radnorshire. Both vessels are well-known in Shanghai, and have plied from England to the Orient regularly. The Radnorshire belonged to the Shire line of vessels, of which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. were the local agents. Her tonnage was 4,310 net. The Netherby Hall, 4,461 tons net, ex-the Glenearn, was built in 1905, by Messrs. Swan, Wigham and Richardson, Ltd., at Newcastle-on-Tyne. She belonged to the Ellerman line. Her dimensions were length 381 ft. 6", breadth 47 ft. 5", and depth 28 ft. 2". Her port of registry was London.

* * *

The West River steamer Licorne has sunk near the Second Bar, above Do Sing, according to word brought here by Hongkong vessels. She is lying on her side, with the funnel, mast and port side of the deck visible above the water. The Hongkong-Wuchow steamers are now anchored at this point, instead of proceeding to Wuchow, because of the shallowness of the river. It appears that about daylight on Sunday morning, the Licorne was gradually settling down, unknown to those in board (!), when the men on another steamer, at anchor close by, gave the alarm by shouting to the Licorne's crew that their boat was sinking fast. They had just time to pick up a few possessions and escape, before the ship went down. The Licorne is quite an old boat.

* * *

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has placed the s.s. Taishin Maru as a temporary substitute steamer for the s.s. Kagi Maru, which was damaged in her recent impact with the s.s. Saigon Maru off Kobe as mentioned in this column two days ago. All the passengers who booked on the Kagi Maru from Dalny, have been transferred to her substitute.

* * *

According to a report from Dalny, it is stated that telegraphic information has been received in a certain quarter that the Bank Lines Seattle-Yokohama service, which had been withdrawn a little prior to the outbreak of the European War, is expected to be resumed in the near future, with three steamers, including the s.s. Nielsen.

* * *

The N. Y. K. North China liner Sagami Maru, which bumped her bow against the Tangku railway pier, in December, while coming down the Peiho and sustained damage to her hull, was recently docked at Yokohama for repairs.

'An Evening With Kipling'

Mr. Schlee's wonderful powers as an elocutionist were again very ably demonstrated before a large audience at the Lyceum theater last night. Mr. Schlee recited extracts from Kipling's poems on India, Empire, War and Work and he aimed at showing the identity of the poet's ideals with those of the late Lord Kitchener. Mr. Schlee never lost sight of his theme and a great deal of his success was due to the admirable discretion shown in the choice of the extracts given, which all bore on Kipling's intense and burning patriotism.

Mr. Schlee made his audience feel that they were having the poet's very soul bared for them. At times one had a curious feeling of diffidence at being allowed to come so near to the sanctity of the great poet's genius, yet Mr. Schlee was never above his audience's heads, for simplicity, both of matter and of diction, was the hall-mark of the evening.

As an introduction, a short but deeply interesting article of G. K. Chesterton's was read and then a brief outline of Kipling's life. Where all was so good, it is hard to say which of the many selections were most appreciated.

"The Galley Slave," an allegorical poem written as Kipling's farewell to India, showed how that country can grip and hold as in a vice the love of those who have toiled for her. "The Native Born," "The Trawlers" and "The Explorer" drew rather more prolonged applause than some, but "If," which is often thought to be Kipling's finest poem, fairly brought the house down.

Mr. Schlee gave his audience very real pleasure and it is earnestly to be hoped that his recitations of last night will be repeated.

Thanks to the kind assistance of the young ladies of the Overseas Club, the proceeds were materially enhanced by their experienced knowledge of how to sell programs and the Kitchener Memorial Fund and the British Women's Work Association will benefit considerably.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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SHANGHAI

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917, we are removing to temporary premises at N. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,

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Freeman of the City of London.

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37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.		Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..	.. ..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.40
Kunshan	.. ..			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
	dep.	9.41		11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.21		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.31		2.13	
	dep	10.28		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.20	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.13		13.31	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
	dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
	dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG	arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.06	18.22			4.56	
	dep.	12.51	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry	.. arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	.. ..	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.		Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R S.	N S G Local
NANKING ..	..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry	. dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG .	arr.		8.57	9.42	12.51	15.51	18.05		0.46	
	dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG ..	arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
	dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW	arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
	dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.34			3.06	
WUSIH ..	arr.	7.21	12.14	13.36	15.41	18.24			4.01	
	dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	8.40	13.45	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
	dep.	8.46	13.51	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan ..	.. ..	9.51	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	.. ..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.05
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.30

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

				Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R.	7.55
	NANKING FERRY	arr.		14.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep	S.	15.30
	TSINANFU	arr.		7.56
		dep.		8.06
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.		16.13
P.M.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.		17.00
	PEKING	arr.		19.50

				Daily Mail
P.M.R.	PEKING	dep.		8.35
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.		11.10
T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	S.	12.00
	TSINANFU	arr.		[illegible]
		dep.		20.31
	PUKOW	arr.		13.00
S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep.	R.	14.20
	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr		21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS ......dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ...... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.23	20.00
KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.46	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS		102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North	dep.		7.35	8.55	10.05			14.00			
Jessfield	dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei	dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14.36			
Lunghwa Junchion....	dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
			A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....	*dep.*		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..	*dep.*		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang	arr		9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37		
	dep.		9.13	10.53	12.10			15.28	17.47		
Kashai............	dep.		10.03	11.53	13.33			16.15	18.57		
Kashing	arr.		10.25	12.26	14.06			16.36	19.30		
	dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16			16.46			
Yeh Zah	dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15			17.21			
Chang An..........	dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17.55			
Hangchow	arr.	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37			18.42			
	dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47			18.54			
Zah Kou..........	arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10			

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou...........	dep.					6.45	8.10		8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow	arr.					7.05	8.30		9.23	14.30	16.24
	dep.					7.15	8.40		9.33	14.40	16.35
Chang An..........	dep.					8.15	9.56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah..........	dep.					8.52	10.40		12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing	arr.					9.30	11.22		13.36	16.28	19.40
	dep.			7.25		9.40	11.30		14.07	16.38	
Kashai............	dep.			8.05		10.05	12.00		14.47	17.01	
Sungkiang	arr.			9.08		10.54	12.59		16.03	17.46	
	dep.			9.18		10.57	13.03		16.13	17.49	
		O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..	*dep*	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South....	*arr.*	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lunghwa Junction....	dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei..........	dep.					11.56	14.15		17.31	18.41	
Jessfield	dep.					12.07	14.27		17.42	18.52	
Shanghai North	arr.					12.30	14.50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS		122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao..	dep	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun.	arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
	dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow......	arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
	dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou.........	arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS		121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou........	dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow......	arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
	dep	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.50
Ken Shang Mun.	arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917. 12439

SHANGHAI-NANKING & SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

China New Year Holiday Arrangements

On Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, China New Year Day, the train service will be entirely suspended with the exception of the under-mentioned trains:—

S.N.R. Two through express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking at 7.55 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. respectively. Two night express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking, both at 11.00 p.m.

S.H.N.R. Two express trains leaving Shanghai North and Zah Kou, at 2.00 and 2.15 p.m. respectively, Kiangshoo Branch Line. Two local trains leaving Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow at 2.05 and 6.50 p.m.

From Friday, the 19th until Monday, the 29th of January, 1917, inclusive, Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as follows:—

S.N.R. 1st and 2nd class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking, and vice versa.

S.H.N.R. 1st, 2nd and 3rd class between Shanghai North, Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class Through Return Tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the abovementioned stations on either line.

By order,
The Traffic Manager.

January 16, 1917. 12433

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th January, 1917.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Monday, 29th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
12431

S. V. "FEARLESS"

MERCHANTS and others will take notice that the Captain and Owners and Agents of the above vessel accept no responsibility for debts incurred by the members of the crew thereof, and any credit extended them is at the risk of the parties giving same.

THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LD.,
Agents.
12426

Notice to Consignees

M/S "BAYARD"

DAMAGED cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Morton & Reeves, on Friday, Jan. 19th, at 9.30 a.m., at the Chang Kah Pang Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,
Charterers.
12420

BILL SMITH

RECIPE:
"UPPER CRUST"
HIGHBALL:
A LITTLE ICE,
A LITTLE SUGAR,
LEMON PEEL,
A LITTLE
"UPPER CRUST"
AND DRY GINGERALE

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

LYCEUM THEATRE

In aid of the
FRENCH WAR ORPHANS
on
Saturday & Monday, Feb. 3 & 5
at 9.30 p.m.

"LA NAVARRAISE"
Opera in 2 Acts, by Massenet
and
"PIERROT'S DREAM"
Ballet, in one act
Book and Music by M. L. de Luca

Booking opens at Moutrie's on Friday, January 26. Boxes will be sold privately. Dress Circle and Stalls $5, Pit $3, Gallery $1.

12402

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a **Further Advantage** viz., **Our Monthly Drawings** which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12 to $2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Jan. 1st, 1916

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump).....	$24.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts).....	23 00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)........	24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1).....	18 00
Japan Coal (No. 2)........	17.00
Japan Coal (No. 3)........	16.00
Coke	16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauhman begs to announce the opening of her most up-to-date dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road, where she will undertake all kinds of dental work. Reasonable terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6. 12381

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES
Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you think of Buying
your Produce cheaply:
When you want to buy
it at its source—
Think of WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED
Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

PRESS ROOM
ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA

GOING TO PRESS

JAN. 30TH

Additions and corrections for Shanghai section to that date. Addenda up to February 10th.

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA
4 Canton Road, Shanghai.
12448

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily. Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: $1.00 per day and $3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffins: Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS, TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: $1.00 (cloth cover) and $0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. Chang,
Secretary.

12329

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

The Certificate for 44 shares Nos. 1/40 & 137/140 in this Company, standing in the name of Wong Park-sang (黃柏生) of Shanghai, has been lost, and if at the expiration of a fortnight from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Shanghai, Jan. 17th, 1917.

The Eastern Syndicate,
General Managers.

18-19 Chaoufoong Road,
Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms, moderate rates, good table.

'Phone 1797.
11464

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election by registered owners of land in the Settlement of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1917.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, January 22, 1917.

Shanghai, January 5, 1917.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

DE REUS,
Consul-General for Netherlands.

H. KNIPPING,
Consul-General for Germany.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U. S. of America.

G. DE BLANCK,
Consul-General for Cuba.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGEN EITZEN,
Consul-General for Norway.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

EMILE NAGGIAR,
Acting Consul-General for France.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

12388

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, Japan and Bombay accepts, up to the 13th of February, orders for the above War Loan on the same conditions as formerly.

12447

LOST

A BILL of lading, No. 12, marked C.S.W., for 98 packages of Chinese tobacco, shipped from Hankow to Shanghai by S.S. Kiangfoo, trip No. 29, has been lost at the Custom House.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void at the China Merchants S. N. Co.

Tai Koo Sing Kee.
太古新記
12441

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January, on account of China New Year Holidays.

12438

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.
10070

Young Allen Terrace No. 1

Corner Chapoo and Quinsan Roads. TO LET, few large nicely furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Also one small room with bathroom.
12277

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.
12440 F 4

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room, bathroom attached. Suitable married couples or bachelors; with board. Also attic room. Moderate. 12 Quinsan Gardens.
12437 J 21

TO LET, 2 well furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with board. Apply 17 Quinsan Gardens.
12425

TO LET, two large and one small room, with private bathrooms and verandahs, excellent board, and very desirable. Suitable for bachelors or married couple. Also table boarders accepted. Terms moderate. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road.
12415 J 21

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED COUPLE want apartments or share home with small family. Available tennis court desired. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.
12436 J 21

WANTED by a lady, two unfurnished rooms. Central preferred. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
12435 J 19

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY (Neutral) wants position as sales lady in Millinery Store. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.
12427 J 20

DANCING

INSTRUCTION given in all up-to-date ball-room dancing. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.
12330

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, from February 16th, 1917, No. 51 Rue Pere Robert, 5 rooms and attics, 2 tiled baths, flush closets, detached, with large garden, corner house. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
12442 T. F.

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.
12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.
12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
12248 T. F.

TO BE LET, in Western district, fine private residence, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences, stables, garage, tennis lawns, kitchen garden. Can be seen by appointment on application to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.
12417 J 19

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, first-floor, immediate possession. 35 Nanking Road. Apply on the premises.
12416 J 19

GERMAN governess wishes a position in American or Neutral family. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.
12414 J 20

HIGHLY educated Chinese, with knowledge of stenography, typing and bookkeeping, is open for employment. American firm preferred. Please apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.
12413 J 19

YOUNG MAN, Chinese (21), educated in America, speaks and writes perfect English, seeks position. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.
12419 J 23

YOUNG MAN (neutral) seeks position as office assistant. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports, exports, bookkeeping and typewriting. A1 references. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.
12397 J 20

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Reliable shroff, capable taking charge of store-room and packing department. Must be quick and accurate worker and be able to furnish substantial guarantee. Only persons having previous experience need apply, to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.
12444 J 21

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

ONE home distiller, new. Will make one quart of distilled water each hour. Finely graded chemical balance, weighs to milligramms; also Hammond typewriter. One I. S. Society's $2,000 Premium Bond. Will sell at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.
12445 J 21

FOR SALE, 20 shares Hongkong & Whampoa Dock. Offers to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.
12428 J 20

WANTED, light roadster or touring car; must be in good condition (or worth overhaul) and a bargain. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.
12412 J 19

FOR SALE, one Victor Victrola, almost new, cost $200. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.
12443 J 19

FOR SALE; a teakwood parlor suite, consisting of 7 pieces, price $60. Apply 4a Woosung Road, in rear of the Shanghai Tramways Office.
12446 J 21

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.
T F.

FOR SALE, four pointer bitches, four months old, and guaranteed very good shooting dogs. Please apply at 33 Great Western Road.
12404 J 21